The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Important Correspondence Relative to Jefferson Davis.

Why He with His Fellow-Conspirators has not yet been Brought to Trial.

Further Correspondence upon the Mexican Question.

Inquiry into Rebel Emigration to Mexico.

Negro Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Debate in the House on the President's Reconstruction Policy.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The chief feature of the morning was the consideration by Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, of a series of well and cautiously-drawn series of resolutions indorsing the President's policy. Mr. WASHBURNE, in his customary spirit, immediately referred the resolutions to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, but the Speaker, not having surrendered his prerogative as presiding officer, begged to differ with Mr. WASHBURNE, as they gave rise to debate. The resolutions went over under the rule. They can be referred to the Joint Committee by a vote of the House.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

The District of Columbia Negro Suffrage Bill was the special order in the House to-day, and became the subject of a very vigorous discussion, no less than four speeches being made on the subject. Mr. WILSON, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who reported, made a very able and logical argument in its favor. He was followed by Mr. BOYER, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, who seized the opportunity to make his *début* in the House, and who adverted to the well-known Democratic theory that this is exclusively a white man's government. Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, Republican, then took the floor, and effectually disposed of the foolish objections of a social equality character which are urged against equal suffrage. But it remained for Judge KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (for that State seemed to have the floor on the subject,) to make the sensation speech of the day, which he did in his well known scathing style of sarcasm and eloquence, literally crushing his Democratic colleague, Mr. BOYER, to whom he chiefly replied. The bill is the special order from day to day until disposed of, and will prove an excellent safety-valve for the escape of a great deal of rhetorical steam.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF DAVIS.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a message in reply to a resolution calling upon him to inform that body upon what charges JEFFERSON DAVIS is confined, and why he is not brought to trial. The President incloses reports from the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General, and at the same time invites the attention of the Senate to that portion of his annual message which refers to Congress the question connected with the holding of circuit courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been interrupted.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 4, 1866.

SIR: In reply to the annexed Senate resolution passed Dec. 21, 1865, referred to me by you for report, have the honor to state: First—That JEFFERSON DAVIS was captured by United States troops in the State of Georgia, on or about the 10th day of May, and by order of this department has been and now is confined in Fortress Monroe, to abide such action as may be taken by the proper authorities of the United States Government. Second—That he has not been arraigned upon any indictment or formal charge of crime, but has been indicted for the crime of high treason by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, which indictment is now pending in the Supreme Court of said District; he is also charged with the crime of inciting the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and with the murder of Union prisoners of war by starvation, and other barbarous and cruel treatment toward them. Third—The President deeming it expedient that JEFFERSON DAVIS should first be put upon his trial before a competent court and jury for the crime of treason, he was advised by the law officers of the government that the most proper place for such trial was in the State of Virginia. That State is within the judicial circuit assigned to the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, who has held no court there since the apprehension of DAVIS, and who declines for an indefinite period to hold any court there. The matters above stated are, so far as I am informed, the reasons for holding JEFFERSON DAVIS in confinement, and why he has not been brought to trial. Fourth—Beside JEFFERSON DAVIS, the following persons, who acted as officers of the rebel government are imprisoned, to wit.: CLEMENT C. CLAY, at Fortress Monroe, charged, among other things, with treason, with conspiracy in the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, and with organizing bands of pirates, robbers and murderers in Canada, to burn the cities and ravage the commerce and coasts of the loyal States on the British frontier; D. L. YULEE, at Fort Pulaski, charged with treason while holding a seat in the Senate of the United States, and with plotting to capture the forts and arsenals of the United States, and with inciting war against the government; S. R. MALLORY, at Fort Lafayette, charged with treason and with organizing and setting on foot piratical expeditions against the United States commerce and marine on the high seas. Other officers of the so-called Confederate Government, arrested and imprisoned, have been released on parole, to abide the action of the government in reference to their prosecution and trial for alleged offences, on their applications for amnesty and pardon. Among these are G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of the Treasury; JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Secretary of War; JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War; JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster-General; R. M. T. HUNTER, Senator; ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice-President, and sundry other persons of less note.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To the President.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1866.

To the President:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of the resolution of the Senate of the United States, of date the 21st of December, 1865. In that resolution the Senate respectfully request to be informed upon what charges and for what reasons JEFFERSON DAVIS is still held in confinement, and why he has not been put upon his trial. When the war was at its crisis JEFFERSON DAVIS, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the insurgents, was taken prisoner, with other prominent rebels, by the military forces of the United States. It was the duty of the military so to take them. They have been heretofore and are yet held as prisoners of war. Though active hostilities have ceased, a state of war still exists over the territory in rebellion. Until peace shall come in fact and in law, they can rightfully be held as prisoners of war. I have ever thought that trials for high treason cannot be had before a military tribunal. The civil courts have alone jurisdiction of that crime. The question then arises when and where must the trials thereof be held. In that clause of the constitution mentioned in the resolution of the Senate, it is plainly written that they must be held in the State and district, "wherein the crime shall have been committed." I know that many persons of learning and ability entertain the opinion that the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel armies should be regarded as constitutionally present with all the insurgents who prosecuted hostilities and made raids upon the Northern and Southern borders of the loyal States. This doctrine of constructive presence carried out to its logical consequences would make all who had been connected with the rebel armies liable to trial in any State and district into which any portion of those armies had made the slightest incursion. Not being persuaded of the correctness of that opinion, but regarding the doctrine mentioned as of doubtful constitutionality, I have thought it not proper to advise you to cause criminal proceedings to be instituted against JEFFERSON DAVIS or any other insurgent in States or districts in which they were not actually present during the prosecution of hostilities. Some prominent rebels were personally present at the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, but all, or nearly all of them, received military paroles upon the surrender of the rebel armies. While I think that those parties have no ultimate protection for prosecutions for high treason, I have thought that it would be a violation of the paroles to prosecute those persons for crimes before the political power of the government has proclaimed that the rebellion has been suppressed. It follows from what I have said that I am of the opinion that JEFFERSON DAVIS and other insurgents ought to be tried in some one of the States or districts in which they in person especially committed crimes with which they may be charged. Though active hostilities and flagrant war have not for some time existed between the United States and the insurgents, peaceful relations between the government and the people in the States and districts in rebellion have not yet been fully restored. None of the Justices of the Supreme Court have held Circuit Courts in those States and districts since actual hostilities ceased. When the courts are open and all laws can be peacefully administered and enforced in those States whose people rebelled against the government, when thus peace shall come in fact and in law, the persons now held in military custody as prisoners of war, and who may not have been tried and convicted for offences against the laws of war, should be transferred into the custody of the civil authorities of the proper districts to be tried for such high crimes and misdemeanors as may be alleged against them. I think that it is the plain duty of the President to cause criminal prosecutions to be instituted before the proper tribunals, and at all proper times, against some of those who were mainly instrumental in inaugurating and most conspicuous in conducting the late hostilities. I should regard it as a direful calamity, if many whom the sword has spared, the law should spare also; but I would deem it a more direful calamity still if the Executive, in performing his constitutional duty of bringing those persons before the bar of justice to answer for their crimes, should violate the plain meaning of the constitution, or intringe in the least particular the living spirit of that instrument.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
JAMES SPEED, Attorney-General.

REBEL EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.

Voluminous papers relative to the rebel emigration to Mexico and the scheme of GWIN and MAURY, were presented to the Senate to-day.

Señor ROMERO first calls the attention of Mr. SEWARD (July 9, 1864,) to the address of Gen. MAGRUDER, and Gov. VIDAURRI's reply, showing perfect understanding between the traitors in Mexico and the insurgents in the United States. He intimates that the French Minister to Mexico, M. MONTHOLON, was working to that end, and that armed emigration from the Atlantic States and from California was in immediate contemplation. Under date of Feb. 6, 1865, he further notifies the Secretary of his understanding that a settlement has been proposed by NAPLEON, by virtue of which the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, New-Leon and Coahuila, with parts of San Louis Potosi, Zacatecas, Durango and Chihuahua, and almost the whole of Sonora and the Peninsula of Lower California to be ceded to France, and that to make so considerable a cession of Mexican territory acceptable the Emperor would plant there a military colony which would shelter the remainder of the country from fillibustering attacks from the United States. This arrangement, of which he cites evidence from Mexico, California and Paris, he protests against, reminding the Secretary of a fact slightly resembling the present, when the representatives of the French Government in Mexico protested against a treaty concluded between Mexico and the United States, of much less importance than the present, only because of the vague rumor, more or less founded, that it had been concluded, and before they had official notice of its execution.

Mr. SEWARD replies under date of Feb. 25, 1865, that the protest has been placed on file, as a testimony to the course of M. ROMERO, additional evidence of the zealous and patriotic discharge of his functions and for such other purposes and uses as future events may render it necessary to apply it.

On the 20th of April M. ROMERO communicated to Mr. SEWARD correspondence between the rebel Gen. SLAUGHTER and the Mexican Gen. MEJIA, relative to the capture of the Mexican steamer *Orizaba*, captured by the rebels under the plea that she was manned by citizens of the United States, as additional proof of the identity of political interest which exists between the insurgents of this country and the partisans of the French cause in Mexico.

In a communication dated July 4, M. ROMERO adduces further evidence of Mexican complicity with the rebels, and states that the commander of the post at Bagdad, a Belgian, informed Gen. SLAUGHTER that he had secret instructions to permit the introduction of all arms and munitions of war that might be desired, and that they should pass freely for the use of the Confederacy. He also asserts that there was in Monterey an agent of the Confederacy, accredited to the agents of the French, called the Imperial authorities, and that Gen. MEJIA, the French agent in Mexico, had promised Gen. SLAUGHTER he would do everything he could in his favor. He also shows that the trade which the Confederate States were carrying on with Mexico, and other countries through the ports of Mexico was carried on with the consent of the French agents in Mexico. To all these statements Mr. SEWARD promises to give the attention to which they are entitled.

July 8, M. ROMERO communicates statements and letters relating to the schemes of Mr. W. M. GWIN, for organizing a colony in Mexico under the protection of France, and showing that Gen. BAZAINE, in command of the French forces, had authority to lend him all needed assistance. GWIN writes, after the surrender of LEE, "The startling news from the United States has made the blood of every Southern man and sympathizer run cold with horror. No one will be safe in our native country. I thank Providence that my lot has been cast elsewhere, and that very soon I will have a home for my wife and children where they will be safe from oppression."

Among the intercepted letters is one from MASSY to Hon. B. WOOD, New-York, in which he says that SOULE is in the Gwin enterprise, and that the French Emperor will give him all the aid he desires, and that he will go out as Director-General, in charge of a very peculiar kind of colonization. He says further: "You ought to have sent me some money. It is hard to financier on nothing indefinitely, and I have concentrated my whole strength on our scheme."

Mr. SEWARD writes to Minister BIGELOW, July 13, inclosing these intercepted letters relative to Mexican colonization, and requests him to present them to DROUYN DE LHUYS, and frankly inform him that the sympathies of the American people are already considerably excited in favor of the Republic of Mexico, and that they are disposed to regard with impatience the continued intervention of France in the country. That any favor shown to the proceedings of Mr. GWIN by the titular Emperor of Mexico or by the Imperial Government of France, with reference to those agents will tend greatly to increase the popular impatience, because it will be regarded, perhaps justly, as imparting dangers to, or at least as a menace against the United States. If these statements are to be believed, Mr. SEWARD assumes, with the sanction of the President, that the Emperor of France has deserted his position of neutrality.

The President to-day also sent to the Senate a message in compliance with a resolution respecting the occupancy by the French troops of the Republic of Mexico, and the reëstablishment of a monarchary there, inclosing a report from the Secretary of State and the documents by which it was accompanied. The documents are very voluminous, commencing as far back as March 25, 1864, and ending with Dec. 4, 1865.

First is a letter from Mr. DAYTON to Mr. SEWARD, communicating the fact that the negotiations for a loan in behalf of MAXIMILIAN, as Emperor of Mexico, had been completed on falavorable terms, and that he would soon sail for Mexico.

Mr. SEWARD, under date of April 7, 1864, informs Mr. DAYTON of the condition of affairs in Mexico, as fully as it was understood in Washington, by enclosing him a copy of a communication from our Consul at Matamoras.

Mr. SEWARD, in a letter to Mr. BIGELOW, Sept. 6, 1865, in reply to a letter from the latter, discussing at large the present aspect of the relations between the United States and France as they are affected by the situation in Mexico, says: "The intense popular interest which was awakened by the prevalence of a civil war of vast proportion during a few years past, has tended in some degree to moderate the solicitude which the situation of foreign affairs was calculated to create. But that interest is now rapidly subsiding, and it may be reasonably anticipated that henceforth the Congress of the United States, and the people in their primary assemblies will give a very large share of attention to questions of an extraneous character and chief among these is likely to be that of our relations towards France with regard to Mexico, nor does it seem unwise to take into consideration the fact that the presence of the military forces of the two nations sometimes confronting each other across the border has a tendency which both of them may well regret to produce irritation and annoyance. The French Government has not shown itself inattentive to this inconvenience hitherto, while this government has been desirous to practice equal prudence. But a time seems to have come when both nations may well consider whether the paramount interests of international peace and friendship do not require the exercise of a thoughtful and serious attention to the political questions to which I have thus adverted."

Mr. SEWARD, in a letter to Minister BIGELOW, dated Dec. 14, 1865, says: "I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of Nov. 24. While it is very interesting it seems to discourage an expectation on our part of the early withdrawal of the French force from Mexico. It is to be remembered, however, that the opinions on that subject which you have received from Mr. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, were expressed by him not only without the positive sanction of the Emperor, but also in the absence of knowledge on the part of the French Government of the definite conclusion of the President on the subject discussed. It is desirable to leave no part of those conclusions open to misapprehension, and it is equally desirable that we shall be authorized to infer that such expositions of the imperial views as are given us in the name of the French Government are made with the Emperor's approval. I trust that both these ends will have been accomplished before you receive this dispatch."

The dispatches include letters from the French Legation with reference to Mexican refugees in New-York and Washington preparing a movement in favor of JUAREZ, the first one as far back as July, 1865.

The acting Secretary of State, W. HUNTER, in a communication to the President, transmitted to the House, in answer to the resolution inquiring concerning the kidnapping of the child of an American lady in the City of Mexico by the usurper of that republic, so called Emperor, says that no official information has been received at this department in regard to the kidnapping referred to, and no other information upon that subject which it is deemed advisable to make public at this time.

RECENT MILITARY TRIALS IN THE SOUTH.

Among the papers presented to the Senate to-day from the Bureau of Military Justice relative to recent trials in the South by military commission are those detailing the proceedings in the case of EDWARD W. ANDREWS, of Orangeburgh, South Carolina, now serving out a sentence of two years' imprisonment for killing a negro charged with stealing his horse. Judge HOLT, to whom a petition of two hundred citizens of South Carolina for his pardon, indorsed by the Governor, was referred, saying that their very numbers furnished additional grounds for the enforcement of this inadequate sentence. It shows to be so deeply seated and so widely spread the feeling of deadly hatred to the black race among those who so lately held that race in abject bondage, and the will to see them crushed without a protest or remonstrance, so strong and ready, that the government is imperatively called on to carry out with the utmost resolution and sternness of purpose, undeterred by pretended signs of penitence, every measure having for its object the protection of this helpless people, which the overthrow of a treasonable war against human freedom throughout the world has placed under its almost exclusive guardianship.

In the case of C. C. RIKE and JOHN M. BROWN, of Georgia, imprisoned for the murder of a freed woman, the Judge-Advocate-General opposes a similar appeal for Executive clemency.

The documents also include records in the case of J. S. MCMULLEN and NEIL MCGILL, tried before a Military Commission at Wilmington, on the charge of murder, violation of the laws of war, &c., &c., and sentenced to be hanged. The members of the Commission, however, with one exception, united in recommending them to clemency, which paper was forwarded by Gen. RUGER, commanding the Military Department of North Carolina, whose approval accompanied the document. The members of the Senate and House of Commons of North Carolina, with many influential citizens, petition for Executive clemency in their behalf, many of the petitioners being ladies. The Judge-Advocate-General, after careful study of the records, does not see that any new views are presented, and does not advise Executive clemency in the premises.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republicans of the House of Representatives held a caucus at the Capitol to-night, with Hon. JUSTIN MORRILL, of Vermont, in the Chair, and IGNATIUS DONNELLY as Secretary. The meeting was held with reference to the question of suffrage in the District of Columbia, and continued for nearly four hours. The bill now pending before the House was discussed at length, and various motions and suggestions were made concerning it. Although no definite understanding was arrived at, it was evident that the majority were opposed to the bill as reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, which simply proposes to strike from all laws in force in the District of Columbia the word "white." Several gentlemen were in favor of passing a bill for a new form of government for the District, Congress to possess direct control of affairs. But the general sentiment was that the qualifications for suffrage should bear equally on both white and black, including the capacity to read and write. The pending bill, it is probable, will be amended in accordance with the above view.

SPEAKER COLFAX'S RECEPTIONS.

Speaker COLFAX's receptions will commence at his residence, No. 8 Four-and-a-Half-street, on Thursday, Jan. 18, and will be continued every Thursday evening, from 8½ till 11 P. M. Speaker COLFAX's mother-in-law and her daughter, and Mr. and Miss MATWHES will also hold weekly receptions every Wednesday afternoon, commencing on the 17th inst.

COLORED TROOPS IN TEXAS.

By the following order of the Secretary of War it will be seen that the colored troops in Texas, under the command of Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL, are disbanded as a separate organization.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—By direction of the President, the Twenty-fifth Army Corps is hereby discontinued as an organization.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The general order published in this morning's TIMES, mustering out certain officers, has produced consternation among the decapitated Generals hereabout. All are surprised. No one included in the list expected that he would be thus disposed of; and many whose names do not appear, expected to find themselves in the list of the beheaded. Another order of the like kind could, it is believed, be issued without detriment to the interest of the country.

FRONTIER TREASURY AGENTS.

The Convention of Collectors and Treasury Agents of the Frontier, that has been in session here in the office of the Commissioners of Customs, has not concluded its labors. The result of its deliberation will be laid before Congress in a day or two, in the form of a memorial accompanied by bills for enactment into laws intended to effectually close smuggling on the Canadian frontier.

PROMOTION.

Hon. NOAH SMITH, from Maine, for the last four years a clerk in the office of the United States Senate, was to-day promoted to the position of principal legislative clerk, in the place of Major WILLIAM J. MCDONALD, who yesterday received the merited promotion, by resolution of the Senate, of Chief Clerk in place of Gen. HICKEY, deceased.

SPEAKER COLFAX'S RECEPTIONS.

Speaker COLFAX's receptions will commence, at his residence, on Thursday evening, Jan. 18, and will be continued every Thursday evening thereafter. The reception of Speaker COLFAX's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss MATHEWS, for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them, will commence next Wednesday afternoon.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION.

The Navy Appropriation Bill reported to-day in the House, contains an appropriation for the Boston Navy-yard of $579,881, of which $135,000 is for the purchase of OAKUM & ELDRIDGE's wharf; for the New-York Navy-yard, $1,489,590, of which $100,000 is for raising low places; for the Philadelphia Navy-yard, $183,508; Portsmouth Navy-yard, $299,989, of which $100,000 is for the purchase of George's Island, provided a clear title can be obtained.

THE IMPORT DUTIES.

A resolution passed the House to-day, submitted by Mr. WINFIELD, of New-York, requesting the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of lessening the import duties on cotton fabrics, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following appointments: SOLOMON L. SPINK to be Secretary of the Territory of Dakota, *vice* JOHN HUTCHINSON, resigned; HENRY HAMMOND, of West Killingby, Conn., to be Collector of the Third District of Connecticut.

THE ORATION ON THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Senator FOOT has received a dispatch from Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, signifying his acceptance of the invitation of the Joint Committee to deliver the address upon the life and character of President LINCOLN before the two Houses of Congress, in the National Hall of Representatives, on Monday, the 12th day of February proximo. That time was appropriately selected for these ceremonies, it being Mr. LINCOLN's anniversary birthday.

EULOGY ON THE LATE HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

Hon. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Senator from Maryland, has been selected by the committee to deliver the eulogy upon the late Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS before the members of the House of Representatives.

PASSPORTS TO AUSTRIA.

Official information has been received at the Department of State that the examination of passports on the frontiers of the Austrian Empire has been abandoned, and that travelers can now enter, leave and move about in the Austrian dominions without being called upon for their passports.

THE EREASURY AGENTS IN THE SOUTH.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury CHANDLER has reached Charleston, S. C., for the purpose of examining the transactions of the Treasury agents.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Wednesday, Jan. 10.

COLORED SUFFRAGE.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a petition of the colored citizens of Savannah, asking for the right of suffrage. It was referred to the Special Committee on Reconstruction.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Printing Committee, reported back the resolution for the printing of 10,000 copies of Gen. GRANT's report amended so as to read 6,000, instead of 10,000.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) inquired what report that was.

Mr. ANTHONY said it was the military report introduced early in the session.

The resolution as amended was passed.

THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced the memorial of the American Free-Trade League praying for the removal of the protective tariff. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue.

Mr. FESSENDEN explained that at present Assistant Assessors were appointed by the Assessors, and the bill proposed to change this and give the appointing power to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SUMNER said he would vote for the bill, but with the understanding that the Secretary of the Treasury, in making the appointments, would obey the laws of Congress in requiring the oath to be taken by all the appointees, and would not on his own authority relieve certain persons from taking the oath. We all know, said Mr. SUMNER, that the Secretary of the Treasury has undertaken to do that. I object to the exercise of any such power on the part of that functionary, and I insist that any appointments made by him under this act shall be made also with reference to all the existing laws of Congress; that whoever enters upon the duties under this act shall take the oath required by Congress.

At the request of Mr. FESSENDEN, the bill was laid over for the present.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Mr. SUMNER called up the House joint resolution accepting the invitation of the Paris Industrial Exhibition, which, on motion of Mr. CLARK, was laid over until to-morrow.

THE ARMY IN TIME OF PEACE.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It provides that the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of seven regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, sixty regiments of infantry, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act. Section 2 provides that in addition to the five regiments of artillery now organized, there shall be added one regiment, to be composed of white persons, and one regiment to be composed of colored persons—the officers of which shall be selected from among the volunteer officers of artillery who have served not less than two years during the war, and who have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field; and all the regiments of artillery shall have the same organization as is now provided by law for the Fifth Regiment of Artillery.

Section 3 provides that in addition to the six regiments of cavalry now in the service, there shall be two regiments to be composed of white persons, and two regiments to be composed of colored persons, to be officered by selection from the volunteer officers of cavalry who have served not less than two years during the war, and who have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field, and these additional regiments shall have the same organization as is now provided by law for the cavalry regiments now in the service.

Section 4 provides that there shall be sixty regiments of infantry, to consist of the ten regiments of ten companies each, now organized; the nine regiments of twenty-four companies each consolidated so as to create, with the addition of four companies, twenty-two regiments of ten companies each; eight regiments, of ten companies each, to be composed of men who have been discharged from service on account of wounds received or diseases contracted in the line of duty, the officers of which shall be selected from the Veteran Reserve Corps or other officers from the volunteer service who have been disabled in the service; ten regiments, the officers of which shall be selected from anong the officers of the volunteer service who have served two years during the war, and who have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field; and ten regiments to be composed of colored men, to be officered by officers who have served two years with colored troops, and have been distinguished for good conduct in the field; and the additional field officers to be appointed to the twenty-two regiments formed by consolidation, shall be selected from among the officers of the regular army most distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field. Such selections to be made without regard to seniority or arm of the service.

Section 5 provides that each regiment of infantry provided for by this act shall have one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, one Adjutant, who shall be an extra Lieutenant; one Quartermaster, who shall be an extra Lieutenant; ten Captains, ten First and ten Second Lieutenants, one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster's sergeant, one Commissary-sergeant, and ten companies; and each company shall have one Captain, one First and one Second Lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagon and forty-eight privates; and the number of privates may be increased to eighty-two, at the discretion of the President, whenever the exigencies of the service require such increase.

Section 6 provides that each regiment in the service of the United States may have a band as now provided by law.

Section 7 provides that all enlistments in the cavalry and artillery regiments and the ordnance and engineer corps shall hereafter be for the term of five years, and in the infantry for three years, and no officers shall be appointed to any regiment or company until the minimum number of men shall have been enlisted and the command duly organized.

Section 8 provides that there shall be one Lieutenant-General, five Major-Generals and ten Brigadier-Generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grade as are now provided by law.

Section 9 provides that the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army shall consist of the officers now authorized by law, viz.: One Adjutant-General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; two Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonels of cavalry; four Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels of cavalry, and thirteen Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Majors of cavalry, and all vacancies occurring above the grades of major shall be filled by regular promotion of the officers of the department; and all vacancies occurring in the grade of major shall be filled by selection from among the captains of the army.

Section 10 provides that there shall be four Inspector-Generals of the army, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonels of cavalry, and five Assistant Inspectors-General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels of cavalry.

Section 11 provides that the Quartermaster-General's Department of the army shall hereafter consist of one Quartermaster-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; four Assistant Quartermaster-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels of cavalry; eight Deputy Quartermaster-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels of Cavalry; sixteen Quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Majors of cavalry; and forty-eight Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Captains of cavalry; and the vacancies hereby created shall be filled by selection from among the Assistant Quartermasters of volunteers who have rendered meritorious service during two years of the war.

Section 12 provides that the number of military storekeepers shall hereafter be sixteen, with the same compensation as is now provided by law.

Section 13 provides that the Subsistence Department shall hereafter consist of one Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank, pay and emolument of a Brigadier-General; two assistant Commissary Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonel of cavalry; two Deputy Commissary Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry; eight Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluents of Majors of cavalry, and sixteen Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Captains of cavalry.

Section 14 provides that the Medical Department of the army shall hereafter consist of one Surgeon-General, with rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; one Assistant Surgeon-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Colonel of cavalry; five Medical Inspectors, with rank, pay and emoluments of Lientenant-Colonels of cavalry; sixty-five Surgeons, with rank, pay and emoluments of Majors of cavalry; one hundred and forty Assistant Surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Captains of cavalry, after three years' service, and with the rank, pay and emoluments of First Lieutenants of Cavalry; and five Medical Storekeepers, with the same compensation as is now provided by law; and the vacancies hereby created in the grade of Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon shall be filled by selection from among the staff and regimental Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers who have served two years during the war; and Assistant Surgeons who have served three years in the volunteer service shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of Captain.

Section 15 provides that the pay department of the army shall hereafter consist of one Paymaster-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; two Assistant Paymaster-Generals, with the rank, pay, &c., of Colonels of Cavalry; to Deputy Paymaster-Generals, with the rank, pay, &c., of Lieutenant-Colonels of cavalry; and fifty Paymasters, with the rank, pay, &c., of Majors of cavalry; and the vacancies created in the grade of Major shall be filled by selection from the additional Paymasters.

Section 16 provides that the Corps of Engineers shall consist of one Chief Engineer, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; four Colonels, ten Lieutenant-Colonels, twenty Majors, thirty Captains and twenty-one First-Lieutenants, who shall have the pay and emoluments now provided by law for officers of the Engineer Corps.

Section 17 provides that there shall be appointed in the Corps of Engineers by election from among its present officers, four Inspectors of Fortifications and other engineer operations, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels of Engineers, but the number of officers of said corps as heretofore established by law shall not be increased thereby.

Section 18 provides that the five companies of engineer soldiers, and the sergeant-major and Quartermasters heretofore prescribed by law shall constitute a battalion of engineers, to be officered by officers of suitable rank, detailed from the Corps of Engineers, and the officers of engineers acting respectively as Adjutant and Quartermasters of this battalion shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of Adjutants and Quartermasters of cavalry.

SEC. 19. That in the organization of each of the companies there shall be made a reduction of twenty enlisted men, to be appointed equally among the two classes of privates; but in time of war the President may at his discretion restore the present organization of these companies.

SEC. 20. That section twelve of the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers, and of the Ordnance Department, and for other purposes" be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 21. That the Ordnance Department of the army shall consist of the same number of officers and enlisted men as is now authorized by law, and the officers shall be of the following grades, viz.: One Brigadier-General, three Colonels, five Lieutenant-Colonels, eight Majors, twenty Captains, fifteen First Lieutenants, nine Second Lieutenants, and thirteen military storekeepers, all of whom shall have the same pay and emoluments as are now provided by law.

SEC. 22. That the Signal Corps of the army shall hereafter consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors and as many Captains as the exigencies of the service may require, not exceeding one to each military division, who shall receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry organizations of similar grades.

SEC. 23. That no person shall be appointed to any vacancy created by this act in the pay medical or quartermaster's departments until he shall have passed the examination now required by law, and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to appoint Boards of Examination to examine into the military history and qualifications of applicants for such vacancies.

SEC. 24. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) asked to take up the Senate bill number one, to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. The bill was read. It provides that each and every male person of the age of 21 years and upward who has not been convicted of an infamous crime or offence, and who is a citizen of the United States and who shall have resided in the District for the period of six months shall be entitled to the elective franchise.

Section 2 provides that if any person or persons shall willfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not to exceed $1,000, or be imprisoned in the cell or dungeon of the jail of the District of Columbia, and fed on bread and water only for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Delaware, (Dem.,) asked, as a member of the Committee for the District of Columbia, that the bill be made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. MORRILL suggested that the amendments of the committee be acted upon to-day, and Mr. RIDDLE withdrew his motion.

The first amendment was taken up. It is as follows: Insert after the word "person," in the first section, the words "excepting paupers and persons under guardianship." This was adopted. The second amendment was then taken up. It is as follows: Insert after "citizens of the United States," in the first section, and "who shall be able to read the Constitution of the United States in the English language and write his name."

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) objected to this amendment. He was opposed to educational qualifications, and especially to one requiring the voter to read in the English language. The amendment was laid over.

The following was inserted as the third section: "That any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia, who shall willfully reject the vote of any person entitled to such right under this act shall be liable to an action of *tort* by the person injured, and shall be liable to indictment and conviction, if such action was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said District, or to both.

The amendment striking out the words "cell or dungeon of" before the words "the jail of the District," was adopted.

An amendment striking out the works "and fed on bread and water only" in the same section, was also adopted.

The bill was then recommuted to the Committee on the District of Columbia on motion of Mr. YATES.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) offered a joint resolution declaring that

Whereas, The people of the eleven insurrectionary States have declared their independence of the United States, and have made war against the goverment, and abolished the political functions guaranteed to them; and

Whereas, Military tribunals are not suited to the wants of those people; therefore, provisional government should be instituted, suited to their wants and necessities.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) suggested the propriety of referring the above to the Special Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. HOWE asked if when St. Paul stood upon Mars Hill, and proclaimed that God made of one blood all the nations of the earth, was he playing the demagogue? When the Congress of 1776 assembled in Independence Hall, representing constituencies few in numbers and poor in resources, but strong in their own conviction of right, and announced to the world that all men are created free and equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; when the members of that Congress pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honors to maintain these assertions against the whole power of the British Empire, do you really suppose they were talking for buncombe? When the American people declare that the constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, and any State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution of any State to the contrary notwithstanding, do they really mean it? I put these questions because, however generally we may assent to these propositions in our speeches, there are scarcely three things more practically denied. We cannot deny that the constitution is the supreme law, because the constitution itself says so. In my judgment, it is time the American people adopted the constitution. We have been taking the tincture of the constitution for nearly a century, and I am sure it has done us great good. I believe now we ought to try the sublimate. I am confident it would cure the nation. Hitherto we have taken the constitution in a solution of the spirit of State rights. Let us now take it as it is, crystalized in the flames of the most gigantic war in history. The war was inaugurated to demonstrate that the will of each State was supreme, and that the United States must defer to it. Before the consitutnion was adopted, such was the case; the several States were sovereign, and for that very reason the union made among them was worthless. Mr. HOWE next proceeded, after arguing against the doctrine of State Rights to demonstrate that in seceding the Southern States had destroyed their existence as States. He denied the doctrine of the indestructibility of State Governments. State Governments were things of human origin, and were made and unmade by men. He denied the right of the President to restore the rebel States. The President's duties were executive, nothing else. The President could not transfer an old musket from one man to another, nor fix the price of an acre of public land. Speaking of the effect of restoring the civil rights of the States lately in rebellion, Mr. HOWE said it would add fifty-eight members to the House and twenty-two to the Senate. The right of the President to control this question would give him the power, if disposed to work for his own reëlection, to add to the vote of the Electoral College more than one-third of its present number. The responsibility devolves upon Congress to say whether the functions of the Southern States should be restored, and for one, he (Mr. HOWE) would say no. Congress had been asked to restore these functions. The election of members of Congress was taking it for granted that these functions had never been suspended, and not asking for their restoration. Mr. HOWE stated his reasons for immediate restoration. The people of the South were unwilling to do justice to the freedmen. They were not loyal and they would not abide by the result of the war. He would say to the President that he and those with whom he acted would stand by him if he would stand by the United States. In conclusion he advocated the appointment of Provisional Governors and Judges for the lately rebellious States, giving to Congress a veto upon all acts calculated to oppress any class. He would give them delegates to Congress also. This was the only feasible plan; for the Southern States were unfit for self-government, and anarchy would ruin them. This plan he believed to be the only one calculated to insure the safety and welfare of the government as well as of the Southern States.

Mr. HOWE moved to refer his resolution to the Special Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. JOHNSON obtained the floor, when, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

QUALIFIED.

Mr. MORGAN JONES, (Dem.,) Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of New-York, appeared and qualified.

SUPPORT OF THE NAVY.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1867; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

TOBACCO.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the record of the proceedings of the National Association of Tobacco Dealers, held at the Cooper Institute in November, 1865, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with a request to inquire into the expediency of submitting at an early day, an amendment to the Internal Revenue Act so as to conform to the suggestions therein expressed.

DEEPENING OF HURL GATE.

On motion of Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Commerce, be instructed to inquire into the feasibility of deepening the channel of Hurl Gate, East River, New-York Harbor, so as to allow the ingress and egress of vessels-of-war and commerce, and if by modern discoveries and inventions it shall be found practicable to deepen and widen the said channel, the said committee be and is hereby instructed to report a bill to accomplish the desired object.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, (Union,) offered a resolution declaring that the previous question was designed as a means of reasonable a debate, and not for the entire suppression thereof, and a due regard for the public interest and the rights of the minority require that no law involving questions of principles and policy ought to pass without a reasonable opportunity for debate.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) demanded the previous question.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union)—You cannot call on the previous question. [Laughter.]

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Rules.

INCOME TAXES.

On motion of Mr. HOGAN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) it was resolved, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the system of income taxes, and, if desirable, to dispense with the system. If not, that they provide the tax on incomes shall be for amounts over twelve hundred dollars, and to reduce the present per centage on all incomes.

SOUTH CAROLINA FREEDMEN.

Mr. WARD, of New Jersey, (Union,) offered a resolution setting forth the alleged injustice of South Carolina planters toward freedmen in their employment, and instructing the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to inquire into the truth of the allegations. It was adopted.

THE TAX ON CRUTCHES.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from internal duty the manufacture of crutches and artificial limbs, which is now an onerous tax on disabled soldiers.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, (Union,) offered a resolution that the House cherishes confidence in the President of the United States, and in his desire to restore the Union on the basis of permanent prosperity and peace, and the coöperation of this House is pledged to him in support of the general policy of reconstruction inaugurated by him, in all modes authorized by the constitution, and consistent with the security of republican institutions.

Debate arising the resolution lies over.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, (Union,) it was resolved that the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate any report made by the Judge-Advocate-General as to the grounds, facts and accusation on which JEFFERSON DAVIS, CLEMENT C. CLAY, STEPHEN R. MALLORY and DAVID S. YATES, or either of them are held in confinement.

PUNISHMENT FOR COUNTERFEITING.

Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to punish counterfeiting with death.

JAILS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a penitentiary, jail and house of correction in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District.

WHY HAS DAVIS NOT BEEN BROUGHT TO TRIAL?

On motion of Mr. MOULTON, of Illinois, (Union,) a resolution was passed requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House the reasons why JEFFERSON DAVIS, who is said to be confined in Fortress Monroe, has not been tried for treason against the government, and, if any, what obstacles are in the way of a speedy trial of this great criminal.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, of Kentucky, (Dem.) a resolution was adopted calling for information in relation to the Imperial Express Company, organized in New-York under the authority of the so-called Emperor of Mexico, to carry on contraband or other trade between Mexico and the United States.

The House referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. VAN HORN, of Missouri, directing that committee to inquire into and report what measures and means may be necessary on the part of the United States to restore to the Mexican people the free and unrestricted right to choose their own form of government, and to give effect to the unanimous voice of the people of this nation, that no foreign power shall impose despotic government upon any State or people of this continent.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The House referred to the Committee on Reconstruction the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union,) declaring that the House of Representatives will not exclude the Members of Congress elected in any of the States recently in rebellion because of the fact that negroes as a class were excluded from voting at the election of said members.

NO RIGHT TO SECEDE.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. ELDRIDGE, namely:

That there is no warrant or authority in the Constitution of the United States for any State or States to secede, and that all resolves or ordinances to that end or for that purpose are absolutely null and void; and that—the war having defeated the attempt to thus divide and break up the Union—it is of vital importance to the republic, and to all the States thereof, that the States recently in revolt, and each and every one of them, should resume their appropriate and constitutional functions in the Union without delay; and to this end, and laying aside all party feeling and all personal and other animosity, waiving all minor difficulties, and seeking earnestly to maintain and preserve the Union of our fathers, we will cordially sustain and support the President in any and all constitutional efforts in his policy of restoration, believing that thereby the political, commercial, financial and general prospects of the whole country will be most substantially subserved.

The Speaker decided that this resolution must be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, who wanted a direct vote on his resolution, appealed from the decision of the Chair, but a motion was made and carried to lay the appeal on the table, by a vote of 119 yeas against 28 nays.

The resolution was referred.

ALLOWED THE PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, who is contesting the seat of Mr. DAWSON, was allowed the privileges of the floor pending the subject.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) extending the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, by striking out from all laws and municipal statutes the word "white."

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary. He said the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress over this District was unquestioned, and it was their right to exercise it. The language in that instrument was a broad and comprehensive grant of power to pass the bill. He expressed the hope that the example now to be set would induce the States of the Union to so legislate as to develop a perfect republic. The Constitution of the United States seemed to invite the passage of this bill, and that instrument disregarded such distinctions entirely. Therefore let us let the breath of life into at least the laws of this District. Why should the color of a man's skin deprive him of the rights of defence? The national law made no distinction, and why should the civil? Were not men's rights as sacred in civil governments as in the absence of it? Hence to exclude negroes from civil rights finds no warrant in reason or justice. Was there, he asked, a worse governed city in the country than Washington? Where were the Union defenders here at the breaking out of the rebellion? Fidelity to the government was then at a low ebb and sympathy was expressed with the rebellion. Freedom was no more hated elsewhere than here, and emancipation opposed. The social element of this District was composed of a band of traitors. A few days ago a special election was held in Washington to test the sense of the people on the subject of negro suffrage. The friends of equal suffrage did not vote. Between six and seven thousand votes were given against the extension of suffrage. How many of them were fraudulent he could not tell. He had no doubt a large majority of those voters loved slavery and hated freedom. They loved to vote themselves, but were not willing to extend the privilege to others. Some of the citizens were willing to surrender the charter and give up suffrage. But the remedy was not to disfranchise, but to extend the privilege of suffrage to those who would use it. He would not be vindictive, but he would be just. There should be no class legislation or privileges. Let the laws be just and uniform. No traitors breathed here in this capital with a black skin; all the traitors from WIRZ to DAVIS had white faces. Three thousand five hundred and forty-nine black men marched from this District in defence of our country. They were true to the government, and why should we not be true to them? In the course of his remarks, Mr. WILSON said, according to the census of 1860, there were 14,316 persons of color in this District, since which time this number has been increased. They owned $1,250,000 worth of real estate. Their church property is valued at $125,000. The twenty-one churches are supported at a cost of $21,000. There are 4,300 communicants, and the average church attendance is 9,000 persons. He also referred to the number of schools for colored persons, saying 4,000 in the District could read and write; and he also alluded to their literary and charitable institutions.

Mr. BOYER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) opposed the pending bill, not only on special and local grounds, but on the general principle that this is and ought to be a white man's government. A few days ago a vote was taken in the two cities of this District, when the citizens of Washington cast 6,556 against and only 35 in favor of negro suffrage. In Georgetown, of 713 votes, only one was in favor of such extension. What had the citizens of the District done to make them the victims of such legislation. They had been charged with disloyalty, and hence it was to be supposed that they were to be thus punished. It would ill become the House to fasten upon the people of this District a political regulation which their own constituents had decided to be a degradation of the elective franchise. Men who have been reared in slavery and ignorance have been selected by this bill to exercise this franchise. He had material at hand to defend the people of this district from the charge of disloyalty, namely: The records of the War Department show that at the first call for volunteers 4,720 volunteers responded or six times as many as the States of Maine or Vermont or New-Hampshire, or twice as many as those three States combined, and a thousand more than Massachusetts. It was something to be loyal when rebels were within sight of the capital, and when their morning gun sounded in the President's mansion. The bill was intended to inaugurate the first act in the political drama to culminate in the perfect equality of the races. Constitutional amendments with this view have already been introduced. The objects of the leaders of the Republican party were no longer concealed, and if there was anything to admire it was the ability and candor with which they pressed their scheme.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, offered an amendment to recomit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions so to extend the right of suffrage as to confer it upon all who can read the Constitution of the United States; those who are assessed for taxes on real or personal estate within the District of Columbia; those who served in and were honorably discharged from the military and naval service, and excluding from suffrage those who have borne arms against the United States or given aid and comfort to the rebellion.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, expressed his views against the colonization of the black race, and in the course of his remarks said that the Republican party would adhere to its principles. The more we degrade the negroes the more we degrade ourselves, and the more we elevate ourselves the more we elevate the negroes. The cheapest and best elevator is to inspire them with self-respect. Give the colored people free suffrage and you awaken the animation of the whole race throughout the United States. The pending bill should be passed to inaugurate this principle, and there was no better place than the District of Columbia to begin the work.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said he introduced the bill now under consideration in view of the responsibility resting upon Congress. In deliberating what to do, and how it should be done, he had consulted no popular impulse. He had not groped his way through a murky atmosphere, but had seated himself at the feet of the fathers of the country that he might, so far as suggestions go, make the bill in accordance with the principles on which they erected the government. After saying that he only is a radical who stands by the principals which God ordained, Mr. KELLEY proceeded to quote from the views of WASHINGTON and MADISON which had guided him. In reply to his colleague, (Mr. BOYER,) he said when the war was commenced scarcely a good man belonging to the District of Columbia could be found to volunteer in defence of the capital. But men were obtained from other States. On the subject of suffrage, he asked if returning rebels were given the right to vote, why should not suffrage be conferred on the colored patriots who fought for us? The President had publicly said that if he were in Tennessee he would favor the extension of suffrage to black men. And so the President would here, as he had assured him personally. He (Mr. KELLEY) would never prove such an ingrate as to deny justice to the colored defenders of their country. He spoke for an hour in defence of his position, and pleaded the cause of the oppressed of all lands.

The House adjourned.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Freedmens Affairs Unsettled—They Decline to Make Long Contracts—Planters Emigrating to Honduras—Levees on the Mississippi to be Built by Government.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Accounts in the Louisiana country papers represent that the freedmen are indisposed to make any contracts for labor. They refuse to make any agreements whatever with the planters, unless they can be employed near the large towns. They are expecting something extraordinary to turn up.

In the Parish of St. James, since the 1st inst., on several large plantations, they have stopped work entirely from this cause.

The same complaint is made in other parishes. A number of the principal planters of the Attakapas emigrated a few days since hence to Belize, Honduras.

Gen. HUMPHREYS, of the United States Engineers, advertises for proposals to build a number of important levees on the Mississippi River, in this State and Mississippi, to be done by the middle of March next, and paid for in cash by the government.

Encouraging reports are received from Mississippi as to the behavior of the freedmen and their willingness to make contracts.

The colored troops are fast leaving the places lately garrisoned by them on the levees.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Cotton—sales to-day 1,000 bales, at 48c.@49c. for middling. Gold 138.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Arrival of President Juarez and Gen. Negrete at San Antonio Texas—United States Troops en route for the Rio Grande.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

President JUAREZ and Gen. NEGRETE arrived at San Antonio from El Paso, on the 1st inst.

The Galveston *Bulletin* notices that a number of United States troops are passing en route to the Rio Grande.

There has been a general decline in dry goods and groceries at Galveston and Houston, while cotton, especially the superior grades, has advanced.

Bishop GREGG, of the Episcopal Diocese of Texas, has arrived here en rouse for the North.

TEXAS.

Order for Mustering Out of Troops.

GALVESTON, Texas, Monday, Jan. 8,
VIA NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesdny, Jan. 10.

An order from the department headquarters will be promulgated to-morrow, mustering out a large number of regiments doing duty in Texas. The list has not yet been made known, but it is believed it will include about 12,000 troops, all but three regiments.

The Tenth Colored Regiment of infantry has arrived here from Corpus Christie.

The strike of the 'longshoremen and stevedores here on the 1st inst. was successful. They now receive five and six dollars per day. All is now quiet in the Island City.

Freights are unchanged.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Seizure of Cigars—Fatal Assault on a Clergyman.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The Collector of Internal Revenue has seized 257 boxes of cigars from New-York, because of fraudulent government stamps thereon.

Rev. JOSEPH FISHER, one of the most eminent clergymen of the diocese of Kentucky, had his skull fractured by a slung-shot on Monday evening, and has been insensible ever since. A consultation of physicians report that there are no hopes of his recovery. No clue has been discovered of the assassin.

KANSAS.

Organization of the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The *Democrat's* (Topeka) Kansas dispatch says the Kansas Legislature met to-day. Capt. BANKS was elected Secretary of the Senate, Col. BURROWS Speaker and JOHN F. MORTON Clerk of the House.

North Carolina.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. WORTH AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The North Carolina papers publish the following:

GOV. WORTH TO THE PRESIDENT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 2, 1866.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: It is represented through the newspapers that you have ordered the Sheriffs of this State to abstain from executing some of the ordinances of our convention for raising revenue.

Gov. HOLDEN informs me he has received no instructions upon this subject.

I would be glad to have a copy of any orders you may have made on the subject.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1866.

To Gov. Jonathan Worth:

Your telegram of the 2d received. No orders in reference to the Sheriffs of North Carolina have been issued by me.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, Jan. 11:

Nos. 81, 82, 83, 84, 19, 22, 85, 86, 87, 89, 63.

OUR CANALS.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER SKINNER.

Improvements for Maintaining Unobstructed Navigation—Construction of a Ship Canal.

We make the following extracts from the report of Canal Commissioner SKINNER, recently transmitted to the Legislature:

REMOVING BENCHES.

Much benefit has arisen to the canals by the removal of the small portion of the benches on the eastern division. The benches have been removed from the Erie Canal except upon the eastern division where the canal should be largest and afford the easiest possible passage for boats. At the eastern end of the Erie Canal, all the boats pass down the Erie from the lateral canals, to tide water, are gathered together and forced into the old narrow channel where the benches are not removed and the canal is one-fifth less in capacity than where they are removed. Much difficulty has been experienced in the prevention of crowds and in the maintenance of unobstructed navigation.

About fifty miles of benches still remain and should be removed at the earliest opportunity, and the Legislature should make an early appropriation for that purpose.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

Much discussion has been had during the past few years concerning the supply of water for the Erie Canal. Quite a number of sources have been suggested, but that which will be most constant and certain is Fish Creek by the construction of the "Fish Creek feeder," which I have recommended in former reports.

Fish Creek Feeder would afford a constant and ample supply, and though the work would be expensive, the certainty of the maintenance of navigation upon the Erie Canal during the season of low water would fully warrant such an expenditure. The quantity of water provided from the old sources of supply is constantly diminishing as the country from which it is drawn is cleared from timber and opened to the drying influence of the sun, and, sooner or later, the waters from Fish Creek must be brought in as a further supply, and there is no sufficient reason why it should not be done now as well as later.

Detentions have been frequent during almost every season for years past, and some remedy must be found, or the navigation of the canal abandoned, because of its inconstancy and uncertainty.

As a further source of supply, or rather as a means of saving the water already brought into the canal, I desire to recommend to the Legislature the construction of a weigh-lock at Frankfort, to partially supersede the lock at Utica. The last-named lock is too small and imperfect in its construction to weigh the boats and cargoes it is desirable to weigh upon it. It is frequently overtasked, and is constantly failing in consequence; and all the water used by it is diverted and lost to the canal. The cost of making the old lock equal to the demand upon it would be equal to the cost of a new lock; when completed the objection of losing the water would still exist. The construction of a weigh-lock at Frankfort would in no wise obstruct navigation, and the water used by it would be returned to the canal upon the level below without loss, and the Utica lock could be used by the smaller boats from the west passing down the lateral canals, and for those boats which should unload at Utica. The amount of water saved, according to a former report upon the subject, would be 1,375 cubic feet per minute, and such a saving would fully warrant the construction of the new lock.

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CONSTRUCTION OF A SHIP CANAL.

Questions have been asked, and partially discussed, during the past few years, as to the future capacity of our canals for furnishing all the necessary facilities for transporting the produce of the Western States to the markets of the Atlantic.

And, also, whether a still further enlargement of the Erie Canal, so as to give it the capacity and character of a ship canal, and enable shippers to send forward grain and produce in the same bottoms from Chicago and Milwaukee to the Atlantic, and thence to Europe, would not prove advantageous to the business and interests of the country; and, finally, if such an enlarged canal should be found impracticable for want of water or from its great cost, whether a ship canal should not be constructed so as to admit the transit of sea-going vessels from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario through this State.

From the annual Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department on the "tolls, trade and tonnage of canals," it is clearly demonstrated that the capacity of the canals is by no means reached, while the quantity of tonnage of property, seeking transit, seems nearly at its greatest height. It is not meant by this that the prolific grain-producing West has reached its maximum, but that the quantity necessary to equalize the various markets of the world has been nearly attained. Great famines or vast consuming wars, in other countries would, of course, stimulate production in the West, and might, for a brief period, exhaust the present capacity of the canals, and throw large quantities of produce on to the railroads leading from the Atlantic cities to the inexhaustible grain fields of the West; but public works are not constructed to provide against the uncertain and distant contingencies of war and famine.

A ship canal occupying the place of the present canal should not in my opinion be undertaken without a thorough examination, without a thorough exploration of its route, and a careful and scientific exploration as to the supply of water. The present canal runs through the heart of fine flourishing cities and numerous villages, which have mainly grown up since its first construction, and the damages of such an enlargement would be large unless new channels should be opened outside of the cities and villages.

It is impossible to foresee all the contingencies which may hereafter influence and finally determine the course of trade between the Atlantic and the West. Should Canada at some future but not distant time become incorporated into the United States, the St. Lawrence River would in that case be open to a free and unrestricted intercourse between Quebec and the West; and whether in that case a ship canal through New-York would offer facilities of transportation which would secure to the City of New-York its present advantages, is a matter well deserving our serious consideration. Such a canal must compete against a free river communication having a circuitous course, and, to some degree, dangerous navigation.

As it is not improbable that the people will call a Constitutional Convention within the next year or two, and some alteration in the constitution will be necessary before so great a work can be undertaken, it might not be impolitic for the present Legislature to authorize a commission to examine the whole subject, to estimate the cost and ascertain as nearly as practicable whether the supply of water can be obtained, with a view that the convention may have before it reliable estimates for its action.

It might also be expedient for the Legislature to authorize the Executive to open communication with the Executive Governments of the principal Western States, to ascertain how far they would be willing to coöperate with New-York, and share in the responsibility and expense of constructing a ship-canal of adequate dimensions.

If those States should be willing to participate in the cost, in proportion to the advantages they would derive from the construction of such a canal, then it would be possible for the convention to authorize this work by the issue of a capital stock equal to the whole cost of the work, based solely on its revenues or on the credit of the States united in the construction, and thus relieve the people of this State from all apprehension of being taxed for the enrichment and benefit of the Western States.

My apology for this brief and imperfect reference to a subject which is daily becoming more and more pressed upon the public consideration is that it will be necessarily brought before the convention likely to be called the coming year, and the importance of having authentic and well-ascertained facts for the consideration of that body, as well as the disposition of the States at the West to participate in a work which they are so deeply interested.

NEW-JERSEY.

Valedictory Message of Gov. Joel Parker.

In his last annual message to the New-Jersey Legislature, Gov. PARKER gives the following summary of the condition of the State finances:

STATE ACCOUNT PROPER.

Receipts.

Receipts from the usual sources during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1865, (including $51,219 64 advance payments by railroad companies,)		$456,038 72
Cash balance on hand Nov. 30, 1864		139,273 00
Total		$595,311 72

Disbursements.

For ordinary and extraordinary expenses, (including appropriations for the purchase of Normal School, building addition to State Capitol, building wing of Asylum, appropriations to Children's Home, Lunatic Asylum, State Prison, &c.)		$430,850 57
Balance of State fund, Nov. 30, 1865		164,461 15
Of the above balance there was in hand on the 30th day of November, 1865, in cash	$55,876 54	
Stock of joint companies received during the year, at cost	12,500 00	
Amount advanced by "State fund" for war purposes and due from "War fund" to "State fund."	96,084 61	—$164,461 15

* * * * * * *

The unpaid claims of the State of New-Jersey against the United States for money advanced during the war, now on file in the departments in Washington and ready to be adjusted (together with the expenses of militia sent to Pennsylvania and Maryland for the payment of which a law of Congress must be passed) amount to about eight hundred thousand dollars, and should the whole of that sum be received, the entire indebtedness of the State of New-Jersey, all of which was incurred for war purposes, will be reduced to about two millions of dollars. I refer you to my correspondence with the President and Secretary of War, herewith submitted, urging the speedy settlement of these claims. In justice to the Federal authorities, it is right here to state, that the general government is still largely indebted to all the loyal States, and that as much money has been paid to New-Jersey in proportion to the amount of indebtedness as to any other State.

It is with much pleasure that I refer to the fact that, notwithstanding the frequent financial embarrassments of the country during the war, and the immense quantity of securities bearing a high rate of interest offered by the United States, not a single New-Jersey bond has been sold by the State for less than par. Previous to the year 1863, they were sold at par, since then they have generally commanded a large premium. The amount of premiums received by the "War Fund" on sale of State bonds during the last three years is $101,623 05. They have been sought and purchased extensively by the people of other States.

The Ex-Governor thinks that the national securities should have been made taxable by States.

QUARANTINE.

The appointment of a commission by the New-York Legislature, to negotiate for the establishment of the quarantine within the limits of New-Jersey, is announced. The Governor says:

It is proposed by said commission not only to ask New-Jersey to permit the State of New-York to locate her quarantine on lands within this State, and yield to New-York quarantine jurisdiction over the waters of the lower bay, but also to question the boundary line between the States. I herewith furnish you a copy of the correspondence for such action as you may deem proper. While comity requires me to bring the subject to your notice, I deem it my duty to recommend that the commissioners of the State of New-York be informed that this State cannot consent to have the quarantine located on her territory; that she is unwilling to surrender any portion of her jurisdiction over the lower bay covering land within her boundaries; that the boundary line between the States, established by the treaty of 1833, is a subject for judicial decision in causes now pending, and therefore New-Jersey declines to appoint commissioners to negotiate on those subjects.

TROOPS IN UNITED STATES SERVICE.

The rebellion against the Government of the United States having been suppressed, the troops called to the field from this State (except one regiment of infantry) have been mustered out and discharged. Since the first day of May last, more than fifteen thousand men have returned to their homes, all of whom have been publicly received and welcomed by the in the name of the State.

The number of men mustered into the service of the United States and credited to New-Jersey on the records of the War Department from the 17th day of April, 1861, to the 13th day of April, 1865, is 79,348. To these should be added the militia forwarded to Pennsylvania and Maryland, to defend those States from invasion. This is a greater number than there were able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in the State at the commencement of the war.

More than four thousand military commissions have been issued. The officers appointed have proved worthy the confidence reposed in them by the Executive. For gentlemanly deportment, soldierly bearing and bravery in action, the New-Jersey officers serving in the late war have not been excelled by those of any other State.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—On the 1st day of February last, Congress passed a resolution submitting to the State Legislature a proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, by adding an article abolishing slavery throughout the United States. The proposed amendment was transmitted to the Legislature at its last session for its ratification or rejection, and was rejected by both the Senate and House of Assembly. The final action of the two Houses has been officially communicated to the Secretary of State of the United States. The amendment has since been ratified by the requisite number of States, and the Secretary, as required by law, has announced by proclamation that it has become valid as a part of the constitution. It is a remarkable fact that three-fourths of the States where slavery existed at the commencement of the war have ratified the Amendment, and nearly all the States where the people were in rebellion, have either adopted the amendment or abolished slavery within their borders by altering their State Constitutions. Thus this radical change in the organic law of the country has been consummated by the people most interested in the question, and most to be effected by it. The ready acquiescence of the Southern people in the result of the war, their sincere desire to renew their relations with the Federal Government, and the harmony and good feeling with which they accept the new condition of things, are in a great measure owing to the fact that when they submitted to the national authority, they found the constitution unchanged, and had the opportunity to exercise the right of self-government in relation to a question which so seriously concerned them. Had the amendment been adopted by the non-slaveholding States while the nation was convulsed with civil war, and while the people of a large section of the country, through the machinations of their leaders, were not participating in the government, the cordial restoration of the Union would have been postponed for years. They who have always maintained that under the constitution slavery could not be abolished without the action of the States wherein it existed never were the friends of slavery, but they were the friends of the constitutional rights of the people in all sections of the country.

The condition of those dependent human beings who are now suffering and dying by the thousands, in consequence of being suddenly set free, is deplorable. How much better would it have been for them, and how much less onerous the burden of taxation on the people, if a system of gradual emancipation had been adopted.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

We have been told for years that slavery was the only serious obstacle to the prosperity of the country, and that with its destruction national discord would cease. The death of slavery has been accomplished, and yet the irrepressible conflict continues. The agitators are not satisfied with the freedom of the negro, but demand for him absolute political equality. This was doubtless, from the beginning, the design of the original abolitionists, and judging from the past, they would aid in precipitating another war upon the country if necessary to attain their object.

In the formation of the Federal Constitution, the control of the elective franchise was not granted to the General Government. The articles in that instrument which prescribe the manner of choosing Presidential electors and members of Congress, expressly leave the question of suffrage with the several States. It is now proposed to override the constitution, and have Congress usurp a power clearly reserved to the State governments. To accomplish this, an effort is made to blot out of political existence one-third of the States, and to hold their territory under military rule, for the sole purpose of fastening on the people negro suffrage as a condition precedent to their readmission. This destructive and revolutionary policy is advocated by a large body of men of commanding talents and powerful influence, who, in opposition to the well known sentiments of the President, have thus far succeeded in depriving a portion of the States of representation of Congress.

The Abolitionists have always insisted that the institution of slavery tended to degrade the mental and moral nature of the enslaved, and yet they now ask us to share the administration of government with the ignorant beings who have just emerged from a state of bondage. The right to hold office will accompany the right to vote. In some of the Southern States, the negro population preponderates, and should the elective franchise be extended to them, not only would those States be under their control, but they would be represented in Congress by negroes. Such a mongrel government could never prosper. Two races of men so entirely distinct, so widely separated by the laws of nature that they cannot blend socially, cannot administer public affairs with success. A terrible voice of warning has recently come to us from the Island of Jamaica. The repetition of the experiment in this country would be very certain to end in a war of races.

The negroes of the South now perishing from want of food, as a necessary consequence of sudden emancipation, claim our warmest sympathy. Their former masters are impoverished, and therefore unable at this time to provide for their wants. The first duty of philanthropy is to keep them from starving. They need bread much more than they need the ballot. Let them, by local laws, be fully protected in their rights of life, liberty and property, but it is far better for both races that the white man should continue to govern the country.

RESTORATION.

The questions connected with the restoration of the Union are more important than any that have heretofore claimed the attention of the American people. A speedy resumption of the relations of all the States with the Federal Government is essential to the prosperity of the country.

The States whose people have lately been in revolt have never been out of the Union. It was to prevent their secession that we raised armies and burdened ourselves with debt. A portion of some of the people of some of the States rose in insurrection, and attempted to withdraw those States, but did not succeed. To acknowledge that secession was accomplished, is to confess that we failed in the avowed object of the war, that the so-called Confederacy was in fact a foreign government, and that the Confederate debt is a lien on us as conquerors.

Throughout the war every department of the government treated all the States as in the Union. The proclamations of the late President were founded on the theory that all ordinances of secession were void, that individuals were in armed insurrection against the Government of the United States, but that the States as such had not lost their existence. During the rebellion Congress passed an act apportioning representatives in Congress, in which all the States are recognized. For nearly two years after the States of Virginia and Tennessee had passed ordinances of secession they were represented in the United States Senate. If Tennessee is not a State in the Union, then the President of the United States has no right to exercise the duties of that office. Since the suppression of the rebellion, the States wherein the people attempted to accomplish secession have exercised the highest act of sovereignty in changing the Federal Constitution, and the proper authority has proclaimed the proposed amendment adopted by their votes. We must not for one moment admit that a State can secede from the Union by a mere declaration of such intention. If the people appeal to the God of battles, and succeed in establishing and maintaining their independence, it becomes a successful revolution; but, thanks to our brave army and navy, under the guidance of an overruling Providence, such was not the result of the late terrible conflict.

The rebellion is at an end. To-day there is not anywhere a single man in arms against the government. The authority of the constitution and laws of the United States is now acknowledged and obeyed from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Courts have been organized, Custom-houses and Post-offices established and taxes collected. At the request of the President, conventions of the people have been held, Legislatures convened, and Senators and Representatives regularly chosen. At the suggestion of the Federal authorities slavery has been abolished, the Constitutional Amendment ratified, the Confederate debt repudiated, and laws for the protection of the rights of the negroes in their new relations passed by the States.

No greater evidence of renewed loyalty could be given than has been manifested by the Southern people since the close of the war, and if we now repel them, if we now drive their representatives from the doors of Congress, it is equivalent to a declaration that we will forever distrust them, and that the Union shall never be restored. If such a policy shall prevail, the sacrifices made by the people of the loyal States in a war for the Union have been in vain. A large majority of the people of New-Jersey are undoubtedly opposed to such a policy. They believe that all the States are in the Union, and that they are under the constitution entitled to representation in Congress. I recommend that the Legislature, at an early day, give expression to the views of the people on this vital question.

CONCLUSION.

When I entered upon the duties of the office to which I was elected by the suffrage of the people, I subscribed an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and also to bear true faith and allegiance to the government established in this State, promote her peace and prosperity, and maintain her lawful rights. Conscious of the rectitude of my motives, and impressed with the conviction that for the performance of every act, public or private, an account must be rendered to Him who searcheth the hearts of men, I have endeavored faithfully to discharge the obligations thus imposed. While every effort has been put forth to meet the calls of the constituted authorities for men and money to suppress the rebellion against the Government of the United States, not a single right of the State of New-Jersey has been yielded, and not one of her citizens, during my administration, has been deprived of his liberty without due process of law.

In this, my last official communication to the Legislature, I embrace the opportunity to acknowledge the uniform kindness with which I have been treated by the representatives of the people, and also to express to the people themselves my heartfelt thanks for the confidence and generous support they have given me amid the arduous and responsible duties of my office during the most eventful period of our history. If, in the retirement of private life, I can look back to this period, and be assured that I have been, in the hands of Providence, instrumental in some degree in promoting the prosperity of my native State, and advancing the welfare and glory of my country, I shall be amply compensated for all the trials and anxieties incident to the position. May God in His infinite wisdom and mercy preserve our institutions, establish our government on a firm foundation, and make the Union perpetual.

JOEL PARKER.

TRENTON, Jan. 9, 1866.

OUR EUROPEAN FLEET.

Details of its Recent Movements.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

UNITED STATES STEAMER COLORADO, VILLAFRANCA, FRANCE, Friday, Dec. 15, 1865.

On Friday, the 24th of November, about 8 A. M., the *Colorado* steamed out of the Tagus, and soon left Lisbon far behind. The sun was shining brightly, but we had no sooner reached the mouth of the river, just heading out, when some ugly-looking clouds came like fury ahead of us, and in fifteen minutes the wind was blowing dead ahead with such force that our progress was hardly perceptible. We, however, got ahead slowly, the sea running very high, and the ship creaking, groaning, and turning herself nearly inside out.

After coming into port we found that as much as half an inch of her planking had opened in the forward part. This weather continued until dark, and then the *Colorado* rolled so that all our guns had to be double breeched by extra hawsers placed in rear of them. Everything was going adrift on deck, and had to be lashed down. About midnight it blew a perfect hurricane. A heavy sea and wind came up under our quarter, taking two of our boats; and when we came into port we were completely winged, having two boats on one quarter and two jagged stumps of spars on the other. Just as this was going on another crack was heard, and our heavy howitzer and iron carriage came flying over the deck, going into fifty pieces, breaking in one man's head and fracturing the leg of another.

The same sea knocked into the cabin, breaking through the ports, and flooded the grand apartment with about a foot and a half of water, washing the Admiral and the Captain up to the gun-deck. Soon after this outburst the storm passed away, and since this "unlucky Friday" we have had fine weather.

The two boats we lost have most likely been picked up by some ship since that night, and, no doubt, some strange reports may spread concerning the fate of our ship. But here we are, safe and sound, and with plenty of boats left to take us ashore, which is the main consideration at present.

Altogether it is a charming place. There are a great many Americans living here, and others constantly passing through. To-morrow fifty Americans will arrive, on their way to Rome for the carnival, and to these we propose giving a ball.

On Thanksgiving day all the Americans at Nice came on board ship for Divine services. These were conducted by the Chaplain, after which our splendid band of twenty-four pieces rendered the "Star-Spangled Banner" and other national airs.

Then, descending to the Admiral's room, all partook of an elegant collation.

The weather is so mild that, by going a few steps on shore, we can pick apples, pears, oranges and lemons.

Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH has secured a villa, and is living ashore for the Winter. He will remain during the season in the harbor.

The North Carolina Stay Law.

From the Charlotte (N. C.) Times Jan. 4.

This relic of barbarism, this invention of dishonest legislators, still disgraces our code. We had hoped that the Legislature, at its recent session, would have abolished it forever. Failing therein, we hope, at its reassembling, that one of its first acts will be to repeal this odious enactment instanter and in toto. It is a disgrace to any State to have such a law standing on its statute books. Like the repeal or suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, we can see and admit that, at one time in our recent troubled condition, it may have been necessary—at least we will try to think so—but no necessity exists for it now. To adhere to it will be to bring us into interminable social difficulty and merited disrepute, particularly with our sister States. See already the effects of the passage of the stay laws by Virginia and Mississippi by their present Legislatures. Northern papers are making a fruitful theme of it, and already the credit of these States has been greatly impaired at the North. It is an unwise movement for us. We need credit from the North and Europe, yet, while we are willing to contract new obligations, we openly proclaim our inability and unwillingness to pay old ones. We have little ready money, but expect much from our future crops. Northern merchants are supplying our wants liberally, and on favorable terms, but will they continue to trust us when we thus approximate repudiation. They have even been more liberal than this. They have credited us for new goods without first demanding their old debts. But now, to meet this leniency with our odious stay laws will be forever to destroy all hope of credit in the future. We thought, and trustingly believed, that the war had put an end to the credit system. But not so. The South must have credit—she cannot exist without it. Her present impoverished and unsettled condition demands it. And, even if we were in our old prosperous condition, still, credit would be necessary. In the multifarious and varied transactions of commerce, credit must be resorted to. The history of the world proves this. But the South should not delude itself into the belief that Northern merchants will be only too glad to credit them. This is a fatal error, and we fear this conviction has forced itself upon the minds of Southern merchants. No idea can be worse founded.

Things have greatly changed. During the late war Northern commerce went on and flourished, and Northern merchants waxed fat, without Southern custom. They grew rich. Their business greatly increased. They adopted a purely cash system. They got along four years without our custom and did better than ever before. It is a great and serious mistake to suppose that they cannot do without us. They have tried it and succeeded well. They can go on without us again. They ask no favors of us, and when they yield credit, they do so with a sense of fear and with a firm conviction that the obligation is entirely on our side. But we must have credit, and to meet this disposition on the part of Northern merchants, with our stay laws, will be to most effectually and forever do away with what little credit we still have with them.

But this is not all. The barbaric custom acts with most baneful effect in our social and domestic relations. Man is naturally credulous, and is almost always willing to extend a kindness to his fellow man. Indeed, the daily and hourly avocations of life frequently render it necessary that credit should be resorted to—if not for one reason, then for another In fact, debts may and must be contracted, dependen upon a future contingency. Thousands of cases might be cited where credit must, under the circumstances, be granted. It cannot be helped. But it is based on that inherent principle in man—born with him—of equity and justice, of honor, of that God-like attribute and command—that we should "do unto others as we would they should do unto us," and that we should "render unto Cæsar that which is his."

The credit system must exist to some extent—the daily intercourse and custom of life prove it. Then, shall we meet our obligations by stay laws? Shall we stultify and dishonor ourselves by a resort to this last invention of dishonesty? We trust not. We hope our Legislature will not countenance this return to this almost obsolete, and always odious measure. Let them repeal it at once. Let it no longer be a blot upon the clear pages of our statute book. Away with it, now and forever. Almost daily, in our profession, we are called upon for advice as to whether the payment of this or that debt, contracted in good faith, can be enforced. But we are compelled to say to our clients, "we can do nothing for you yet, owing, first, to the fact that we have not any legal tribunal to resort to to procure your redress, and secondly, because we have a stay law."

The New Vagrant Act of Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Act No. 12 amends and enlarges the scope of the Vagrant Act of 1855. It adopts the same definition of vagrancy as in the old act, and provides that any person charged with vagrancy shall be arrested on the warrant of any Judge or Justice of the Peace; and if said Judge or Justice of the Peace shall be satisfied by the confession of the offender, or by competent testimony, that he is a vagrant within this said description, he shall make a certificate of the same, which shall be filed with the clerk of the court of the parish, and in the City of New-Orleans. The certificate shall be filed in the offices of the Recorders, and the said justice or other officer shall require the party accused to enter into bond, payable to the Governor of Louisiana, or his successors in office, in such sums as said Justice of the Peace or other officer shall prescribe, with security to be approved by said officer, for his good behavior and future industry for the period of one year; and upon his failing or refusing to give such bond and security, the Justice or other officer shall issue his warrant to the Sheriff or other officer, directing him to detain and to hire out such vagrant for a period not exceeding twelve months, or to cause him to labor on the public works, roads and levees, under such regulations as shall be made by the municipal authorities: *Provided*, that if the accused be a person who has abandoned his employer before his contract expired, the preference shall be given to such employer of hiring the accused; and provided further, that in the City of New-Orleans the accused may be committed to the workhouse for a time not exceeding six months, there to be kept at hard labor on the public works, roads or levees. The proceeds of hire in the cases herein provided for to be paid into the parish treasury for the benefit of paupers; and provided further that the persons hiring such vagrant shall be compelled to furnish such clothing, food and medical attention as they furnish their other laborers.

It will be seen that this act makes no distinction between whites and blacks.

A STRANGE WEDDING.—The St. Louis *Democrat* says that a few days ago CHARLES MORITZ, a returned soldier, being anxious to marry and settle down, offered an acquaintance $50 provided he procured him a person of whom he might make a wife. The bargain was struck and MORITZ's friend and a few others determined to work a practical joke on the bachelor. They had a boy dressed up in women's clothing, introduced to MORITZ, who was pleased with the look of the bargain, and arrangements being made to that end, a confederate joker married the pair and received $5 from the happy bridegroom for tying the knot. MORITZ also paid over $70 for the wedding supper and gave his bride a handsome present in money. The sudden illness of a sister called the bride away from the wedding feast, and she did not return. Next day MORITZ set out to hunt her up, when he was told the whole affair was a farce. He did not regard the matter, and the parties to it are in jail for trial on a charge of swindling.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW FEATURE OF THE STRONG DIVORCE CASE.

Mr. John Austin Stevens, Jr., Threatens to Punish Mr. Cram, and is Arrested.

It was sincerely hoped that the Strong divorce case, which had occupied so much attention lately, had been buried from sight, at least for the present; but we are obliged to allude to it once more. It appears that Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., brother of Mrs. STRONG, took considerable offence at some remarks of Mr. CRAM, the counsel for Mr. STRONG, touching certain "manly qualities" said to be possessed by Mr. STEVENS, Jr. He demanded a retraction of the offensive language, which Mr. CRAM declined. Considerable correspondence followed between the two gentlemen, which was closed by Mr. STEVENS sending a threatening letter, in which he intimated personal punishment in case satisfaction was not accorded. On receipt of this letter, Mr. CRAM visited Mayor HOFFMAN, and acting under His Honor's advice, placed himself under the protection of Special Detective HUGH MASTERSON.

Later in the day Mr. CRAM appeared before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and made an affidavit of the facts, when a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. STEVENS.

Mr. CRAM, in his affidavit, stated that on the 6th of January, 1866, JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., with one NORRIS, his brother-in-law, met him as he was coming out of his office, on his way to a professional engagement in the Surrogate's Court. STEVENS addressed him saying, "I was coming to see you." Mr. CRAM replied, "I am on my way to an engagement, if you want to see me you will have to come when I return." STEVENS thereupon said: "In your opening speech to the jury you stated that I was deficient in manly qualities, and I have come to ask that you retract that statement." Mr. CRAM refused to comply, and STEVENS asked him if he was prepared for the consequences of such refusal. Mr. CRAM answered that he was prepared for anything. Mr. STEVENS then wanted to know if Mr. CRAM would take a lawyer's advantages, when the latter replied that he would take advantage of no one. With this the interview ended.

Later in the day Mr. CRAM received the following letter:

SATURDAY, Jan. 6—3 P. M.

SIR: When I called upon you in person this morning, to retract the aspersions on my manly qualities, made by you in your opening speech in the divorce case of Mr. STRONG, you stated that you would answer me later. I will now ask you again to withdraw the offensive remarks, and am your obedient

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR.

HENRY A. CRAM, Esq.

On the 8th inst. Mr. CRAM replied to this communication as follows:

JAN. 8, 1866.

SIR: I take the trouble of answering your letter solely because of the misstatements it contained. I did not in the personal interview in which you asked me to retract what you call the "aspersions on your manly qualities in my opening speech in the divorce suit of Mr. STRONG," tell you "I would answer you later," on the contrary, I refused to comply with your request. The statements which, in the performance of my duty as an advocate I made, are susceptible of proof, and of course I shall not retract them. This letter will close all correspondence on my part with you. Yours, &c.,

HENRY A. CRAM.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Esq.

This letter occasioned the following answer from Mr. STEVENS:

48 WILLIAM-STREET, N. Y., Jan. 8—3 P. M.

SIR—I give you notice that unless I hear from you to-morrow, Tuesday, 9th inst., by 3 o'clock, withdrawing the offensive remarks I referred to in my note of Saturday, or giving me proper redress, I shall take my own remedy.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR.

HENRY A. CRAM, Esq.

The warrant issued by Justice HOGAN was placed in the hands of an officer, and yesterday Mr. STEVENS made his appearance in court, attended by his counsel, Mr. SMITH. On his pledging his word that he would make no hostile demonstration, nor interfere in any way with Mr. CRAM, the Justice allowed Mr. STEVENS his liberty, on condition that he enters into surety to keep the peace toward the people of New-York State in general, and Mr. CRAM.

The Funeral of Mr. Purdy.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors having in charge the arrangements for the funeral of Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY, announce the following programme:

The funeral services will take place at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie streets, on Friday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The remains will be conveyed from the late residence of the deceased, No. 83 Ludlow-street, to the church at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

The following gentlemen will act as pall-bearers:

His Honor the Mayor, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Esq., Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society.
Hon. WM. M. TWEED, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee.
Hon. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the County.
ISAAC BELL, Esq., Chairman of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.
HENRY SMITH, Esq., President of the Board of Supervisors.
JOHN BRICE, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen.
J. WILSON GREEN, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Esq., Superintendent of Police.
ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Supervisor.
JOHN FOX, Esq., Supervisor.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Esq., Supervisor.
AUGUSTUS WEISMAN, Esq., ex-Supervisor.
JOHN W. FARMER, Esq.
HENRY VANDEWATER, Esq.

The pall-bearers will meet at the late residence of the deceased, No. 83 Ludlow-street, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The procession will move from the house to the church in the following order:

1. The officiating clergymen.
2. The remains of the deceased, accompanied by the pall-bearers.
3. The family of deceased.
4. The Honorable the members of the Board of Supervisors, headed by their officers and Sergeant-at-Arms.
5. The Honorable the members of the Board of Aldermen, headed by their officers and Sergeant-at-Arms.
6. The Honorable the members of the Board of Councilmen, headed by their officers and Sergeant-at-Arms.
7. The Heads of Department of the City and County.
8. Members of Congress, State Senators and members of Assembly from this city.
9. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the Commissioners of the Central Park, the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and the Commissioners of the Fire Department.
10. The Tammany Society.
11. The Tammany General Committee.
12. Citizens.

After the service at the church the remains will be conveyed to the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, where they will lie in state until the morning of Saturday, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock, when they will be conveyed to White Plains for interment.

The body, whilst in the City Hall, will be guarded by the members of the Board of Supervisors, and an opportunity will be afforded to the citizens to view the remains.

Cookery Condensed—Prof. Blot's New System.

Prof. BLOT commenced a new series of lectures on Tuesday afternoon, at the Academy, No. 896 Broadway. He intends in this course, which comprises 20 lessons, to condense the art of cooking, so that every dish in French cookery may be learned during the 20 lectures. As there are four or five thousand dishes in the French cook's catalogue, one can easily see the immense advantages of this condensation method. It will be impossible for any one to make any mistake in the preparation of any article, after listening to the Professor's clear and concise explanations. All who wish to join the class just formed had better make early application, as each lecture is invaluable. The class meets on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, at 1 o'clock, P. M. It is especially desirable that each lady should be punctual. The bill of fare for Tuesday was: Potage, julienne; fish, broiled, maître d'hôtel; beef, baked, piquante sauce; liver in brochette; quail, larded au jus; turnips in poulette; potatoes, Parisienne; fish, fried; choux à la crême; petits, poires aux amandes.

From the potage julienne, which is a vegetable soup poured on small pieces of fried bread, may be made potage jardinière, by leaving out the bread; and potage colbert by adding one poached egg for each person; potage printanier by putting in asparagus, radishes and green peas, and julienne with rice by adding boiled rice to the ordinary julienne, so that from one soup we have four, by making some variation.

In the same way in which turnips in poulette are cooked we may cook carrots, parsnips and salsify. As liver in brochette is cooked, sheep, calf and pig's liver, and beef and sheep's kidneys may be cooked. Partridge, prairie hen and pheasant may be cooked as the quail, *au jus*. In the same manner as beef is baked, may turkey, mutton, pork and venison be baked.

Prof. BLOT told the class that in any dinner, however grand, there could be but seven courses, namely: potage, relevé, hors d'œuvre, entrée, rôtis, entremêts, dessert.

Those who live out of town and have been unable to attend Prof. BLOT's lectures heretofore on account of the time consumed, will find this course particularly advantageous, as it enables them to learn in ten weeks all they could have learned before in a year.

We therefore commend Prof. BLOT's system of condensation most heartily, and feel sure that those who do not avail themselves of the privilege of attending his classes this Winter will feel most bitterly that they "have left undone those things which they ought to have done."

Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard—Ordnance Department.

The Ordnance Department of the Brooklyn Navy-yard is under the command of Capt. J. R. MADISON MULLANY, a gallant officer, who lost his left arm at the capture of Mobile, while in command of the United States steamer *Oneida*, assisted by Lieut.-Commanders D. L. BRAINE and EARL ENGLISH, Lieut. W. P. BUCKNER, Gunners GRAHAM and HAMILTON at the Yard, Gunner VENABLE at the Dock, and Gunner HILL at the magazine on Ellis Island. Ensign SOMERS, with four other ensigns, is stationed on board the ordnance-ship *Potrsmouth*, now lying at anchor off Ellis Island. Until within the last thirty days there have been five hundred men employed in this department, but owing to the reduction of force there are but two hundred and twenty-three now employed and nearly all of that number are men who have seen four years' service in the army or navy. Last Saturday one hundred and sixty-four men were discharged. Capt. MULLANY is busily employed in transporting all the guns from the yard to the Ordnance Dock. Nearly all the explosive matter has been removed from the Yard, and in less than a year over two hundred thousand loaded shell have been emptied and stored so that there can be but little damage done by explosions should a large fire occur at the yard.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Death of Mr. Purdy—Appointment of Committees.

This board held a special meeting yesterday, Mr. GREEN in the chair.

Communications were received from the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors, asking the board to coöperate with them in paying the last tribute of respect to the late ELIJAH F. PURDY.

On motion, a committee was appointed by the President to coöperate with those of the two other boards.

The President appointed as the Finance Committee of the board Messrs. KELLOGG, KERCH and KEENAN, and as the committee to investigate the affairs of the Public Administrator's office, Messrs. KELLOGG, PULLMAN and FLYNN.

The board then adjourned.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justices Dodge and Ledwith.

Mr. ERNEST CHATNE, residing at No. 268 West Thirty-sixth-street, charged LAURA BRENNAN, a servant in his employ, with having, on the 12th of October, stolen a quantity of apparel, a blanket and one or two other articles, valued in all at $40. He stated that the girl had left his employ, and soon after the property was missed. HENRY JULIAN, residing at No. 243 West Thirty-sixth-street, also made a charge against LAURA for stealing some dresses, ladies' boots, an opera cloak, some napkins and other articles, from his residence, on the 15th of November, valued in the aggregate at $45. This affidavit stated the goods had been missed in the same manner as in the first case. When arrested a portion of Mr. JULIAN's property was found in her possession, and on her arrest she admitted the fact in both cases. Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, made the arrest, and testified to finding the stolen property in her possession. LAURA is 26 years of age, and a native of Ireland. The prisoner was committed for trial on both charges in default of $1,000 bail.

A SMART CLERK.

JOHN H ROSENBAUM, residing at No. 280 Sullivan-street, made complaint against JOHN DOSNER, who was in his employ as clerk, of embezzlement. The accused was arrested by Officer SIEBERT, of the Court Squad. On coming before the court, the complainant stated that he had for some time missed money from his till, and as a decoy, placed some marked bills in the drawer. It was supposed that the total amount embezzled would reach over $200. When arrested, the accused voluntarily admitted that he had stolen the money found in his possession, amounting to $9 75, but declined answering any questions in regard to the other moneys lost by the complainant. Owing to the evidence not being positive enough to hold the prisoner on the general charge, he was committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions in default of $300 bail. When searched, DOSNER had a receipt for $80 which had been forwarded to Germany, and it was stated that his wardrobe was rather extensive for a man of his ostensible means.

GRAND LARCENY.

Mrs. ROSALIA PAKULSKI, residing at No. 95 Thompson-street, charged CATHARINE HOTTELING, a servant in the employ of her brother-in-law, with having stolen $49 in Treasury notes, yesterday morning. The complainant stated that she left the money in a dress in her room, and that CATHARINE was the only one who had access to the apartment. The girl was discharged and left, when the robbery was discovered. Officer KELLY, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested the accused, and she was committed to answer the charge in default of $500 bail. She is 18 years of age, and a native of Germany.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

During the afternoon of Tuesday MICHAEL GALLAGHER and JOHN FITZGIBBON picked up five pieces of flannel, containing two hundred and fifty yards, valued at $150, from in front of the store of MICHAEL C. DE REVOIRE, No. 289 Grand-street, and ran off with the goods, going down Eldridge-street. Officer KING, of the Tenth Precinct, saw the two men running and pursued them, eventually coming up to them in an alley-way at No. 89 Eldridge-street, with the stolen property lying at their feet. He took them into custody, and both prisoners were yesterday committed for trial in default of $500 bail each. FITZGERALD is 19 years of age, a native of Ireland, lives at No. 86 Hester-street, and is a bookbinder by trade. GALLAGHER is 21 years of age, a native of this city, resides at No. 143 Mulberry-street, and is an oval-frame maker.

Fox Chase—Novel Field Sport.

This (Thursday) afternoon a grand fox chase will take place at the Union Course, L. I., to commence at 1 P. M. Three genuine sportsmen of Long Island have just trapped six fine wild foxes, which they purpose hunting to-day with a splendid pack of trained hounds. This will be quite a novel feature in the way of field sports hereabouts, and doubtless will attract a large crowd to the inclosed grounds. Cars leave the Brooklyn and Williamsburgh ferries every fifteen minutes.

The Children's Aid Society.

At the December meeting of the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society, WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., President in the chair, the following reports were rendered of the month's labors:

Emigration.—Number of persons for whom homes and employment were provided; Men, 2; women, 2; boys; 123; girls, 63; total, 190 persons.

Industrial Schools.—Number of scholars on roll-books of the twelve Industrial Schools, 2,687; number of average attendance at the twelve Industrial Schools, 1,102.

Lodging-houses.—Newsboys' Lodging-House, No. 128 Fulton-street; Number of lodgings, 4,048; number of meals, 2,943; average attendance, 135; provided with homes and employment, 57 boys; 47 boys saved $225 15 during the month. Girl's Lodging-House, No. 205 Canal-street: Number of lodgings, 1,364; number of meals, 4,452; average attendance, 46; provided with homes and employment, 24 girls. "Refuge," corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue: A report was received from the "Refuge," just opened by the society, stating that 14 homeless children had thus far been provided with food, clothing and shelter.

Reports were received from the visitors and other employes of the society, showing that they had been actively engaged in aiding the homeless and destitute children of the city.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INTERESTING SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—Dr. CARNOCHAN performed two more interesting operations in surgery at the State Hospital on Saturday, with the nitrous oxide gas as the anæsthetic agent. The first was the amputation of the thigh. The patient—a male adult—was put into the anæsthetic sleep in one minute and sixteen seconds. Dr. CARNOCHAN performed the amputation in thirty seconds, and in thirty-two seconds more the patient awoke to consciousness without nausea or the least unpleasant symptoms. He stated that he had felt no pain during the operation. The second operation—on a male adult—was the amputation of the leg. The time in producing sleep was 55 seconds. The time of the operation was 1 minute and 45 seconds. The time in recovering consciousness was 20 seconds. There was no nausea or sickness. A large number of surgeons and students were present, who expressed surprise and delight at the bright appearance of the patients after recovering from the effects of the gas. It seemed to be the universal opinion that the gas would supersede all other anæsthetics now in use. Dr. COLTON administered the gas for these operations, and performed his part well.

THE NEW-YORK LANCET.—The first number of a medical journal under this name has just been issued, N. R. C. ROME, M. D., being the editor and proprietor. The editor states that the journal is intended for family reading, and that "the extreme ignorance, in many cases, even among well educated people, in regard not only to hygiene, but to the human system generally," has induced him to enter upon his present enterprise. Among the original articles is one on "Quacks and Charlatans," which advocates the adoption of a law prohibiting any but legitimate practitioners from acting as physicians. A timely and interesting article on "The Danger of Neglecting Colds" should be read by every one. "The Mode of Life to be Adopted as a Preventive against Cholera" advocates the adoption of these three cardinal rules for the preservation of health—temperature, cleanliness and contentment. An article on "Bantingism," from an English medical journal, will be read with interest by those who are suffering from an overplus of flesh. The *Lancet* is evidently edited with care, and will prove a valuable acquisition to those who desire to learn something about their own physical structure, and the means of keeping it in good working order.

THE HUNTER COLLECTION OF PICTURES.—A large and valuable collection of oil paintings, the property of the late Mr. JOHN HUNTER, of Hunter's Island, is now on exhibition at the Dusseldorf gallery in Broadway. The largest portion of this collection, which numbers nearly 400 pictures, was formed between the years 1800 and 1835. Some of the most valuable pictures were obtained by Mr. HUNTER during the Revolutionary troubles in France. A "Madonna and Infant Saviour," supposed to be by RAPHAEL, was formerly in the palace of CHARLES X. The collection also contains several REMBRANDTS, a PAUL VERONESE, a TENIERS, and three or four specimens by VAN DYCK; one on copper is in this artist's best style. This collection, which is one of the most extensive and valuable that has ever been disposed of in this city, will be sold at auction by Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & MINER, on the evenings of Wednesday, the 17th; Thursday, the 18th; and Friday, the 19th of January, at the Dusseldorf Galleries, in Broadway.

FILTH IN THE STREETS.—Too much ought not to be expected or required, during such a "term" as that out of which we have not yet scarcely emerged, of those whose duty it is to clean the streets; but that these persons should be held to do all they can toward that purpose, we apprehend all good citizens will agree. That they do not, we are prepared to affirm by these presents: A dead horse has lain at the corner of Hudson-street and Maiden-lane more than 36 hours up to the time of writing; a dead goat has found repose in the Bowery, near Franklin-street, for—well, ever-so-long—several days; and smaller dead animals are lying round loose, far from infrequently, throughout the lower part of the town. If a passenger on the Fourth-avenue Railroad will but cast a glance out at the window as he passes up Centre-street, he will perceive more filth and garbage in the boxes, and along the sidewalks and gutters, than he would suppose it possible to have accumulated in a month. So with several shorter and less traveled avenues. What a vast array of arguments there are for a Health Bill!

FIRES.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the greenhouse of Mr. W. C. WILSON, florist, No. 43 West Fourteenth-street. The fire was occasioned by a defective flue. Loss $800. Insured for $1,000 in the Home Insurance Company of this city.... A fire occurred at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in a stable in Eighty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, owned by J. GRIMDLE. The fire was caused by a lighted candle. Mr. GRIMDLE lost about $400, having had two horses burned. No insurance. An adjoining stable and another horse owned by HERMAN LOUCKE, were also destroyed. Loss $400. No insurance. The stable of JOHN WEBER was also His loss was likewise $400. Insured for $200 in the Merchants' Insurance Company. CHAS. MEYER's stable was also burned. Loss $450. No insurance.

SACRILEGE.—The crime of sacrilege appears to be becoming quite common in this city. A week or two since the Church of the Holy Trinity, at the corner of Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue, was entered through a window, and the clergyman's silk gown cut to pieces, several Bible-markers destroyed and a mirror carried off, while some of the communion wine had evidently been drank in the church, and the remainder carried away. Not content with the robbery and destruction of property, the chancel and other portions of the church were defiled, thus showing that mere robbery was not the actuating motive which induced the thieves to enter the sacred edifice. A reward of $500 is offered by the church officers for the apprehension of the villains.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner COLLIN, at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of JAMES FARLEY, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 22d ult., in Seventy-sixth-street, near First-avenue, caused by a stone falling on him, while he was carrying it upon a hand-barrow. Deceased and another man were carrying the stone, when FARLEY slipped and fell, causing the stone to fall on his left leg, crushing it so severely that he died in consequence. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FATAL RESULT OF A LAMP EXPLOSION.—Mention was made in yesterday's TIMES of Mrs. EUGENE BARNETT having been severely injured by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp, at No. 262 William-street. The name now appears to be AUGUSTA BARNETT, being incorrectly reported by the police. The unfortunate woman died at an early hour yesterday morning from the effects of her injuries. Coroner COLLINS held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Mrs. BARNETT is a native of Germany, and 40 years of age.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A FOUNDRY.—WILLIAM LANIGAN, a native of Ireland, 27 years of age, died on Tuesday evening, at the New-York Hospital, from injuries received on the 11th ult., in an iron foundry in Monroe County. LANIGAN had his leg fractured by a piece of ore falling on him. Coroner COLLINS held an inquest yesterday when a verdict was given in accordance with the facts.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice Joseph F. Barnard.—Nos. 247, 311, 911, 63, 609, 1079, 343, 543, 487, 489, 519, 531, 537, 641, 645, 555, 557, 583, 587, 593. *Part II.*—Held at No. 79 Duane-street, by Justice Balcolm.—Nos. 646, 622, 1036, 954, 2, 1152, 515, 183, 220, 564, 568½, 570, 578, 582, 585, 586, 590, 594, 598, 614.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—From No. 28 to 53 inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 1753, 1357, 4636, 1289, 1899, 4997, 2041, 1826, 1883, 1837, 1497, 1325, 1475, 1843, 1867. *Part II.*—Nos. 3810, 2152, 2168, 2174, 1644, 2176, 2140, 1324, 1476, 5024, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210.

COMMON PLEAS COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 1292, 840, 683, 1186, 120, 1187, 1377, 1050, 1328, 1144, 114, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391. *Part II.*—Nos. 563, 1354, 1310, 1377, 1165, 1146, 1341, 1273, 738, 1335, 1118, 1381, 1382, 1384, 1385.

Important Question—Can a Partner Dispose of the Firm Property, as Against his Copartners?

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—JAN. 10.

Before Justice Balcolm and a Jury.

Sophia C. Lasell vs. James Myers, et. al.—This was one of eight suits all involving the same state of facts. The testimony tended to show that in 1857 a New-York firm was indebted to the plaintiff several thousand dollars. Becoming insolvent, one of the partners, against the wish of his copartners, undertook to pay the firm debt to the plaintiff by transferring various book accounts due to the firm by the New-York merchants. After this was done the other two partners made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, and the assignees under that assignment claimed that the previous transfers to the plaintiff were invalid, and that they were entitled to collect the accounts under the general assignment. The defendants in these various suits refusing to pay the plaintiff, suits were brought, in answer to which the defendants set up that the transfer to plaintiff was the act of only one partner, and was fraudulent.

On the trial, the plaintiff claimed that the defendants not being judgment creditors, were not in a position to raise the question of fraud, and that the transfer to plaintiff was conclusively proved to be valid by a former judgment.

The court so held, and directed verdicts for the plaintiff in the various suits for the amounts claimed.

For plaintiff, L. A. Fuller; for defendants, Miller, Peet & Nichols.

Commitments for Trial.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.

In the cases of William Smithford and Carl Prune, charged with an attempt to pass counterfeit United States currency, in which testimony has been taken, and which were adjourned for the purpose of allowing them to put in rebutting testimony, they having failed to do so, the Commissioner has committed them to await the action of the Grand Jury. Commissioner STILWELL has for the same reason committed John Goff, charged with an attempt to pass a counterfeit $100 U. S. Treasury note.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 10.

By Justice Sutherland.

George Law *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; memoranda for counsel. Susan E. Wilkinson *vs.* Henry W. Wilkinson; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted—plaintiff to have the custody of the children. Mary J. Pierce *vs.* Benjamin Pierce; referred back for further proofs, &c. Henry P. Brush *vs.* Catharine C. Brush; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Maria Schweitzer *vs.* Charles Louis Schweitzer; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of separation from bed and board—plaintiff to have the custody of the child.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 10.

By Justice McCunn.

Chas. H. Noyes *vs.* George Chapman; plaintiff's motion to postpone granted on terms. George R. Wilmot *vs.* Russell T. Trall; motion denied with $10 costs. Thomas Lynch *vs.* John McDonald; motion denied, with $10 costs. Robert Pandit *vs.* The Knickerbocker Ice Company; motion granted and cause referred to hear, &c. James B. Colgate et al. *vs.* Francis S. Gilney et al.; judgment for defendants; findings of fact, &c., with the clerk at Special Term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 10.

By Judge Brady.

Willi *vs.* Menger; decree for plaintiff; to be settled. Strong *vs.* Whitman; motion granted; $10 costs to either party to abide event. Ginnel *vs.* Oelricks; see opinion.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

COSTLY BUTTER.

Albert Gardiner was indicted for having stolen a firkin of butter from a dealer in butter and cheese. The prisoner was taken in the act of carrying off the firkin from the shed in Washington Market, where the complainant does business—the arrest being made by a private watchman. The case was so clearly against the prisoner that a verdict of guilty was rendered by the jury without leaving their seats. The sentence of the court was that the prisoner be confined for three years in the State Prison.

BURGLARY.

On the 5th of January the Grand Jury found an indictment against six men, charged with committing a burglary on the night of the 23d December at the premises of Messrs. Armstrong & Searing, joint proprietors of the store No. 206 Chatham-square. Three of the prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sentenced each to five years in the State Prison; the other three demanded separate trials. Thos. Bowers, one of these latter, was placed at the bar charged with complicity in the alleged crime. It was shown by evidence that Bowers had been the partner of a person named Finnegan, keeping jointly a bar and oyster saloon—that he had been warned by Finnegan of the bad character of the other prisoners who came occasionally to the saloon. The officer who made the arrest proved to the finding, some time afterward, of part of the stolen property in the oyster saloon, and underneath the bar, which the prisoner was then tending, a number of burglars' skeleton keys. Witnesses were called to prove an *alibi*, whose testimony went to show that the prisoner slept in his lodgings in Division-street, at the residence of Mrs. Roxana Bell, on the night in question. The jury, at the rising of the court, had not agreed upon a verdict.

Wm. Johnson, the second of the three who pleaded not guilty, was next called to trial, and the fact proven that some of the stolen property was found upon his person. The jury found this prisoner guilty without leaving their seats, and the sentence of the court was that he be confined in the State Prison for five years.

James Harrington, the third of the before-mentioned three alleged burglars pleaded not guilty. The evidence failing to identify a scarf found upon his neck, this prisoner was acquitted.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.

John Baker was charged with having stolen a horse and wagon from Jas. Mervyn on the 6th of October, which he afterward sold for $20 to a person named Wm. Page. Unable to show how the property came into his possession, the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Jno. Hicks pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of copper coin and several boxes of cigars from Fred. W. Weber, of No. 49 West Broadway, which property was found in the prisoner's possession. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

VIOLATION OF THE PILOT LAWS.

Robt. Williams was indicted for having violated the pilot law passed by the Legislature on the 28th of June, 1853, by piloting in the steamer *Bremen* without a license, punishable by $100 fine, or sixty days' imprisonment. The prisoner was remanded.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 10, 1866.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '67	101	100 Erie Railroad c	96¾
5,000 do	100	200 do c	96½
1,500 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	103¾	400 do c	96⅞
55,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62 c	103½	300 do s3	96
100,000 do	104	300 do	96¼
1,000 U. S. 6s, '65 ...C.	101¾	200 do ...3d call..s30	96
75,000 do	101¾	400 P., Ft. W. & C.	98¼
23,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	93¼	100 do b10	98½
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	98¾	100 do s30	98½
		1300 Reading R.	102
5,500 do	98¾	500 do	102½
7,500 do ...2d Ser.	98¾	500 do s15	102
16,000 do ...3d S.	98½	500 do s30	101¾
24,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue	98¼	500 do ...3d call..b5	102
6,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	99	100 Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
		100 M. So. & N. I. ...b10	69¾
1,000 Ohio 6s, '86	[illegible]	100 do b30	69
55,000 O. & M. Cer.	26¾	100 do	[illegible]
5,500 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	100 do s30	69
3,000 Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	110	200 do ...3d call	[illegible]
		200 Ill. Cen. R.	127
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	96	2000 Cleve. & Pitts	[illegible]
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d	75	500 do	[illegible]
1,000 P., F. W. & Ch. 1st	100	2500 do	[illegible]
3,000 M. & Mo. L. G. Bs.	50	500 do	[illegible]
4,000 At. & G. W. 1st M. Ohio Division	79	500 do ...3d call..b5	79
20,000 Amer. Gold s30	138	300 Chic. & N. W.	32½
10 Am. Exchange Bk.	110	1200 do	[illegible]
20 Imp. & Trad. Bank	100	300 do	[illegible]
10 Fourth Nat. Bank	97	2000 do	[illegible]
10 Cumb. Coal Pr.	43½	100 do ...3d call	[illegible]
100 do b15	43	100 do	[illegible]
200 Quick. Min. Co.	42	1200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]
11 West. U. Teleg'h	55	100 Chi. & R. I.	105¾
800 Mariposa Min	13¾	500 do	[illegible]
200 At. Mail S. Co.	132	500 do s30	[illegible]
200 Cen. Coal Co.	58	100 Chi. & Alt. R.	[illegible]
200 N. Y. Cen.	95		

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	104	500 Mich. S. & N. I.	69½
7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. '65	101½	100 Clev. & Tol.	109
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	98¾	600 P., F. W. & C. s10	98
2,500 do ...3d Ser.	98½	100 do	98
		200 Cleve. & P.	79¾
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	99	1000 do	80
25,000 O. & Miss. Cer.	27	700 do	80¼
100 Quick. Min. Co.	42½	1600 do	80
300 N. Y. Central	95	200 do	80¼
500 Erie Railroad	97	1500 Ch. & N. W.	33
200 do	96½	500 do	33
200 do	96	500 do b60	33½
100 Hud. R. R.	106½	300 do	33
100 Reading R. s30	102	100 do s60	32½
300 do	102	400 Chi. & N. W. Pr. ...b15	[illegible]
200 do	102½	100 do	[illegible]
4100 do s30	101¾	95 do	[illegible]

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R.	104½	100 Hud. Riv. R. b10	106½
21,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	104	1500 Reading R.	102
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64	101¾	500 do s30	102
27,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	98½	100 Mich. Cen. R.	105
		200 Cleve. & Tol.	109
2,000 do	98¾	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New Issue	98½	1000 do	[illegible]
		200 do b30	[illegible]
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	26¾	300 do s10	[illegible]
15,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	80	200 do	[illegible]
5,000 Am. Gold	139¾	1500 Cleve. & Pitts	[illegible]
100 Cumb. Coal Pr. b10	44	500 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
200 Quick. Min. Co.	42½	500 do	[illegible]
100 Mar. Mining Co.	13½	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Central s60	94½	270 do b60	[illegible]
200 do	95¼	600 Chi. & R. I.	105
300 do	95¾	100 Mil. & P. du C. R.	96
85 do	95½	300 P., F. W. & C.	98¼
600 Erie Railroad c	96½	100 do b10	98½
1000 do	96¾		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 New-York Cen.	95	200 Cleve. & P. s3	79¼
200 do c	95	200 do	79½
200 Erie Railway	96¾	1000 do c	79½
600 do c	96½	400 do c	79½
200 do	96½	1000 do b3	79½
200 Hudson River R.	106½	800 do s3	79½
200 Reading R. s3	102¼	500 do b3	79½
400 do s3	102½	1400 do	79½
400 do	102½	200 do b3	79½
200 do b3	102½	500 do s3	79½
400 M. S. & N. I. R.	69⅝	400 Cleve. & Tol.	109
700 do	69¼	400 Chic. & N. W.	32¾
400 do c	69¾	100 do b3	32¾
1000 do b3	69¾	200 do s3	32¾
100 do	69⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	59

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$80,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	27	200 Mich. Cen. R.	105¾
200 New-York Cen.	95½	500 Cleve. & P. x-d ..b3	80½
100 do s5	95½	900 do	80½
100 do b3	95¾	1700 do	80½
400 Erie Railroad	96½	1000 do s3	80½
500 do c	96⅞	500 do	80⅜
200 Reading R. x-d	102⅞	600 do b3	80⅜
400 do	102¾	500 do s3	80¼
2300 Mich. S. & N. I.	69¾	1600 do s3	80
500 do b3	69¾	200 do b3	80¼
100 do c	69⅝	1100 do	80
200 do b3	69½	200 do	80¼
500 do c	69¾	200 Cleve. & Tol.	110
1100 do	69⅞	100 do	110¼
600 do b3	69⅞	100 Chic. & N. W.	33
200 do b3	70	800 do	33⅛
100 do s3	69¾	200 C. & N. W. Pref.	59½
100 Pitts., F. W. & C. x-d	98½	50 do	59⅝
100 do	98⅝	100 do	59⅝
100 do s3	98⅝	100 do	59¼
200 do	98¾	300 do	59

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

500 Mariposa M. Co.	13½	1500 Cleve. & P. .....x-d	79½
400 do	13¾	400 do s3	79½
100 N. Y. Central	95½	3100 do	79½
100 do s3	95½	200 do b3	79½
100 do s5	95½	600 do b10	79½
200 do b3	95¾	3400 do s3	79½
300 Erie Railroad ...b4	96½	400 do b3	79½
400 do	96½	600 Chic. & R. Is.	105½
600 Reading R. x-d. b3	102¾	200 Chi. & N. W.	32⅞
200 do	102⅞	800 do	32⅞
700 do	102¾	100 do s3	32¾
500 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	69⅝	200 do b3	32⅞
1800 do	69¼	200 do s10	32¾
400 do s3	69⅛	400 Chi. & N. W. Prf.	59½
500 do	69⅛	200 do	59½
100 do b3	69⅛	100 do s3	59
100 do s5	69		

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

The Stock Market opened quite buoyantly to-day on the general list, and the earlier transactions were at advancing prices for Government Securities, Railway Shares, and Miscellaneous Stocks, nearly all of which were in improved demand. Government Bonds and Notes rallied decidedly, and ruled firm through the later dealings at the Boards, and among the commission-houses. Erie Shares showed some weakness at the closing session of the Stock Exchange; but, with New-York Central shares, were comparatively firm at the final meeting of the Open Board. The market otherwise was slightly depressed.

The offerings of Government securities through the day were moderate and easily marketed at rising figures. The large houses in this special interest seemed more eager to purchase than to sell at the going rates, particularly the original issue of Five-twenties, and the first and second series of Seven-thirties, for which the street demand was quite animated. At the close of business the whole Government list was strong and buoyant.

At 4 o'clock prices stood about as follows, as compared with Tuesday afternoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	93	93¼	Northwest	32	32¾
U. S. 5-20s	103¾	104¼	N. West Pref.	58½	59
U. S. 7.30s	98½	98¾	Rock Island	105	105¼
N. Y. Central	94⅞	95¼	Fort Wayne	98¼	98¾
Erie	96	96	Cumb'land Coal.	42	43½
Hudson	105	106½	Quicksilver	41¼	42
Reading	102⅝	102½	Mariposa	13½	13¾
Mich. Southern	68¾	69¼	Canton	42¾	42
Illinois Central	126	127	Ohio Certificates	26¾	26⅞
Pittsburgh	79⅛	79¾	American Gold	139⅛	139⅜
Prairie du Chien	95	96	Bills on London	108¾	108¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	110	Hanover	105
Mechanics'	112	Irving	105
America	130	Metropolitan	120
Phenix	95	Market	106
North River	120	Nassau	107
Tradesmen's	130	Shoe and Leather	101
Fulton	150	Corn Exchange	112
Merchants' Exch'ge	96	St. Nicholas	103
State of New-York	103	Commonwealth	101
Commerce	103	Atlantic	108
Mech's Bk'g Asso'n	100	Importers' & Traders'	100
Broadway	225	Park	140
Ocean	94	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
American Exchange	110	Central National	104
Pacific	160	First National	208
Chatham	130	Fourth National	90
Bank of the Republic	110	Ninth National	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Erie 1st M., '68	98⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 2d	92½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 3d	83
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	93	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	79
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	93	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	49½
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72.	99	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	90
Harlem 3ds, '68	91	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	98
Mich. C. nw 1st M. 8's 82	110	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	80
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₧ c. 1sts	107	Peninsula R. R. bonds	72
Mich. So. 7 ₧ c. 2ds	88½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	72	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	83
Chi. & N. W. Int B.	88	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	82¾	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	96

The Money market worked with remarkable ease to-day for all first-class borrowers, whose wants were freely supplied at the current rate of six ₧ cent. on call loans. The heavy dealers in Government securities had more capital offered them than they were able to use advantageously, though in a few instances as low a price as five ₧ cent. was named. In the discount line the movements were light. Prime commercial paper of short date was not abundant, and was in fair request at 7@8 ₧ cent. ₧ annum. Second-rate paper was very moderately discounted, at from 9@12 ₧ cent. ₧ annum.

Gold was much less excited to-day. The extreme figures were 138⅞@139⅜, the latter as

the closing rate, being only an ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. above the latest quotations of Tuesday. The Customs demand thus far this week is liberal, averaging over $350,000 a day; but is largely met by the popular Coin Certificates issued through the Sub-Treasury, which thus serve to keep speculation in check. The issue of Coin Certificates to-day reached $506,780. The Specie shipments by the *Australasian* were confined to $225,700. Foreign Exchange closed dull and heavy, at 108⅝@108¾ for Bankers' 60-day Sterling Bills.

The Sub-Treasury balance was increased to-day to $69,938,432, by receipts of $3,355,191, against disbursements of only $2,017,830.

The following dividends are announced: Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, 5 ℘ cent., free; Brevoort Petroleum Company, 2½ ℘ cent.; Mead Rubber Company, quarterly, 5 ℘ cent.; Central Railroad of New-Jersey, quarterly, 2½ ℘ cent., free; and the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, semi-annual, 6 ℘ cent.

The earnings of the Racine and Mississippi and Northern Illinois Railroad, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, were as follows: 1865, $689,883 45; 1864, $587,077 77; increase, $102,805 68.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Central National Bank, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Henry A. Smyth, Francis Skiddy, Horace B. Claflin, Frederick W. Coggill, Charles G. Loudon, Simon Bernheimer, Nathan A. Baldwin, Robert H. Berdell, Wm. A. Wheelock. At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. HENRY A. SMYTH was elected President.

Messrs. R. G. DUN & CO., of the Broadway Mercantile Agency, in their annual circular, give the following comparative statement of the failures in business, their number and amount, in the last nine years:

TOTAL FAILURES IN NORTHERN STATES.

	Number.	Liabilities.		Number.	Liabilities.
1857	4,257	$265,818,000	1862	1,652	$23,049,300
1858	3,113	73,608,746	1863	495	7,899,000
1859	2,959	51,314,000	1864	510	8,579,700
1860	2,733	61,739,474	1865	500	17,625,000
1861	5,935	178,632,170	Av. fm '57 to '65		76,473,000

They add the following comment:

"It will be seen by these figures that while the number of failures during the last year has been about the same as those of the two preceding years, the liabilities are quite double. In explanation of this we have to observe that nearly one-half of the failures in last year were confined to the leading cities, the liabilities thereof being over three-fourths of the entire amount throughout the Union. This of course is always the result in cities where a concentration of trade results in heavier obligations. Another fact, too, goes to swell the amount in the cities this year, and that is that by far too many of the heaviest failures were the results of reckless speculation or downright fraud, rather than the ordinary reverses of business. Considering the enormous volume of the internal and foreign commerce of the country—the number of its traders—the exceptional condition of its finances—the burden which it bears, and the struggle from which it has emerged—these failures are wondrously few, and indicate a degree of solidity and capacity in the mercantile community most gratifying for the present, and promising for the future."

Of the course of trade throughout the country during the past year they say:

"The year which has just closed, taken as a whole, has been one of remarkable prosperity in all commercial pursuits. Seldom, if ever before, has the increase in the surplus of merchants been so universal; while never before has there been a year in which such large returns have been made by so large a number engaged in trade. During the first years of the war a close economy was practised by the great bulk of consumers, the result at once of a novel and depreciated currency, the high price of goods and uncertainty as to the future. Retailers, on the one hand, experienced a lessened demand for goods; while on the other violent fluctuations in prices, and the hope of a permanent decline, induced the smallest possible stocks and the most limited liabilities. With the return of peace, however, a great change took place. A very general restoration of confidence followed; the people, grown accustomed to the new financial system, became trustful and hopeful for the future, and as the natural result of an excessive currency, an unparalleled revival of trade followed. The farming sections of the North and West were bare of goods, the South completely destitute. The activity in the demand speedily cleared off the stocks at all distributing points, and prices of every article advanced with a rapidity hardly equalled during the period of violent gold fluctuations. Largely increased importations and extraordinary activity in our own manufactures were stimulated. The influence of our foreign orders was felt in every market in the world, and the progress and efficiency which our native productions attained were never before equalled in so short a period here or elsewhere. Good profits were made, and the general result could hardly have failed to be most satisfactory."

Relative to the recuperation of business interests in the Southern States, they remark:

"Our information from the Southern States, as above indicated, is of a very gratifying character. From our own travellers in each of the States, as from hundreds of correspondents who have renewed their connection with the agency since the close of the war, we have advices which all concur in the conclusion that the progress toward a settled and permanent prosperity has been much greater than could be anticipated. Extensive preparations are being made for planting a large cotton crop. Many of the old established traders are still in business or desirous to be engaged therein, and if they are but treated with liberality and encouraged with confidence and support, it is believed that they will yet largely reduce the indebtedness to the North, incurred previous to the war. But to enable them to do so—indeed, to enable the country to recover the rude shock its commerce has received—needs the introduction of capital and confidence from the North. With a soil that needs only "to be tickled with the hoe to blossom with the harvest," with a sure market for a most profitable staple, there is no doubt of a great step onward by the South in the current year. In this view, judicious credits in that section cannot be amiss, provided they are granted only to those whose character and general standing entitle them to confidence."

Text of the New Loan Project.

Hon. Mr. MORRILL's bill is entitled "A bill to authorize the issue of bonds for funding the obligations of the United States, and for other purposes," and reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund United States notes, Treasury notes, temporary loans, Clearing-house certificates, certificates of indebtedness, and the floating debt of every description, and to pay whatever amount may be required for the payment of the existing and matured indebtedness and the current expenses of the government, he is hereby authorized to issue to the amount that may be required for the above-named purposes, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, payable in not over forty years from date, and redeemable at such time after date as may be fixed by him. Such bonds may be sold, and the principal and interest may be made payable either in the United States or in Europe; and such of said bonds as may be made payable, principal and interest, at the Treasury of the United States shall bear interest at the rate of not over six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; and such bonds as may be made payable, principal and interest, in Europe, shall bear interest at the rate of not over five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. The principal and interest of the bonds issued under this act which may be made payable at the Treasury of the United States shall be payable in the coin of the United States; the principal and interest of the bonds which may be made payable in Europe shall be payable in the coin or currency of the country in Europe in which they may be made payable. And the bonds hereby authorized to be issued shall be of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, and he may dispose of the same, at any time, at the market value thereof, for coin of the United States, or for foreign coin or exchange, or for United States notes, Treasury notes, notes of the banks organized under the act entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," etc., approved June 3, 1864, or any other obligations of the United States; and he may exchange any bonds authorized by this act for any other bonds of the United States, or for any bonds authorized by this act. And all bonds issued under this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the bonds authorized by the act shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear the written signature of the Register of the Treasury, or some other officer or officers appointed by the Secretary to sign the same; and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the necessary expenses of engraving, printing, preparing and issuing the bonds hereby authorized, and of disposing of or selling the same, and of paying the interest that may be made payable in Europe through an agent or agents employed for this purpose by the Secretary, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any person or persons who shall in any way aid or abet in importing, or purchasing, or selling, or engraving, or transferring, or printing, or issuing, any bond or coupon authorized by or issued under this act; or who shall in any manner, or by any process, aid or abet in importing, or purchasing, or selling, or engraving, or transferring, or printing, or issuing anything in imitation of any bond or coupon, or of any part of any bond or coupon, designed either for ornament or obligation, so authorized or issued, except under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; or who shall in any way engage or assist in manufacturing, or importing, or purchasing, or selling any paper for the purpose of printing thereon any bond or coupon, or anything in imitation of any bond or coupon, or any part or parts thereof, designed either for ornament or obligation, so authorized or issued, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding twenty years, or by both.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts or parts of acts heretofore enacted by Congress to prevent fraud or counterfeiting, and for the punishment thereof, which are or may be made applicable to the issues herein authorized, are hereby re-enacted, and made applicable to any and all bonds, or coupons authorized by or issued under this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the interest-bearing Treasury notes of the United States which may have been declared to be a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes, for their face value, excluding interest, shall cease to be a legal tender from and after the maturity thereof.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption of funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, as provides for "the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, direct," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

N. Y. STATE 7 PER CENT STOCK.
7-30 NOTES AND COMPOUND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY THE
NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,
No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 61 bbls. Ashes, 4,370 bbls. Flour, 95 bbls. and 293 bags Corn Meal, 1,600 bushels Corn, 12,350 bushels Oats, 1,900 bushels Malt, 388 bbls. Pork, 349 pkgs. Cut Meats, 40 pkgs. Lard, 55 bbls. Beef, and 19 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in limited request at $8 25@$8 50, the latter a fancy price, ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls are dull and nominal. Stock of all kinds in the Inspection Warehouse, 969 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand and steady. Java at 28c.@29c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@20c.; Native Ceylon at 24c.@25c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18½c., cash, in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy at reduced prices, but closes rather more buoyantly. Middlings 48c.@50c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,450 bales. The receipts of Cotton at this port thus far this week have averaged 2,211 bales a day, making 21,576 bales since Jan. 1, and 464,989 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day is as follows: Jobbers' prices—Brown Sheetings, Standard, 33½c.; Medford, 32½c.; Nashua A, 31½c.; Shetucket A, 24c.; Shetucket B, 22c. Bleached Shirtings, Wamsutta, 50c.; Lonsdale, 48c.; James 4-4, 40c.; James 33 inch, 35c.; Blackstone, 38c.; Red Bank, 31c. Prints, Merrimac W, 28c.; American, 26c.; Richmond, 25½c.; Dunnell, 25c.; Arnold, 24c.; Wamsutta, 21c. Delaines, Manchester, 29c.; Pacific, 29c. Ginghams, Lancaster, 31c.; Hartford, 26c. Cambrics, Washington, 23c.; Portland, 20c. Brown Drills, Standard, 34c.; Winthrop, 29c. Canton Flannels, Hamilton, 50c.; Laconia F, 42½c. Ticks, Amoskeag A C A, 82c.; Amoskeag A, 60c.; Hamilton, 55c. Stripes, Amoskeag, 50c.; Albany, 23c. Denims, Haymaker, 47½c.; Manchester, 45c. Hoop Skirts, Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 Hoops, demand active; S. T. & A. T. Meyer's I X L, 1½-inch tapes, 20 to 40 Hoops, 48c.@73c.; 3-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 68c.@$1 12. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Philadelphia—Market continues very quiet, but prices are without any material change. Louisville—Trade fair; Sheetings, Home Standard, 33c.; Prints, 24c. to 26c.; money easy. Providence—Market without change; remains quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day, opening rather more firmly, but closing heavily at previous quotations. Sales since our last 6,750 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 50; common to choice Extra State at $7 70@$8 30, chiefly at $7 75@$8; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 35@$8 65 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$7 50
Extra State	7 70	@ 8 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 35	@ 8 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 65	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 35	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 25	@15 00

Southern Flour is unaltered; sales since our last 100 bbls., in lots, at $8 60@$9 70 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 400 bbls. Extra at $7 95@$11 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including Superfine at $5 25@$6 25 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $4 25 for Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $3 87½@$4 37½ ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and nominal. A small lot of very choice White Western was reported sold at $2 70 ℘ bushel. Corn continues inactive at drooping prices. Sales since our last 40,000 bushels at 85c.@89c. for unsound, and 90c.@92c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat, nearly all at 90c.@91c. ℘ bushel. Oats are dull to-day, including State at 60c.@62c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 53c.@55c.; Old Western at 60c.@61c. in store and 61c.@62c. delivered, and New Western at 46c.@53c. ℘ bushel. Barley has been nominal. Barley Malt has been quiet; 1,500 bushels were sold at $1 40@$1 41 per bushel. Rye has been heavy and nominal.

HAY—North River bale continues in good request and buoyant at 80c.@$1 for poor to choice, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand and steady at 25c.@65c. for last year's crop, and 10c.@40c. for crop of 1864, ℘ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in request at $1 70 for common and $2 for lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet but firm to-day, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico at 55c.@83c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at $1@$1 05 ℘ gallon; Crude do., at $8@$8 50; Resin at $6 25@$18 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar, $3@$4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Bleached Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 48; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at $1 @$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 42@$1 43 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand, and quoted down to 35½c.@37c. for Crude; 57c.@59c. for Refined, in bond; and 74c.@77c. for do. free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more active demand, chiefly for speculative purposes, at advanced prices, the market closing less buoyantly. Sales since our last 7,500 bbls., at $28 62½@$29 62½ for new Mess, closing at $29 25 regular; $28 25@$29, closing at $28 56¼ regular, for one year old Mess; $22 50 for new Prime Mess; and $22 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Also 6,250 bbls. New Mess, for January, February, March and April, sellers' options, at $28 50@29 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been dull and heavy at 10½c.@12½c. for Shoulders, and 12½c.@15½c. for Hams; sales 127 pkgs. Bacon has been very quiet, having been held above the views of buyers. Dressed Hogs have been less abundant and in demand at 11½c.@12c. for Western, and 12c.@12½c. for City, ℘ lb. Lard is heavy; sales 800 tcs. and bbls. at 14½c.@17½c., and small lots of very choice at 17½c.@18c. ℘ lb. Beef is in fair request at $14@$17 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $17@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $22@$24 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive at $37@$40 for Prime Mess, and $42@$45 for India Mess. Beef Hams have been in more request and quoted firmer; 315 bbls. were sold at $37@$38 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 25c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@50c. for fancy extra to State, and 20c.@33c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues dull and heavy at 12c.@18c. for poor to Choice, ℘ lb. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℘ lb	35	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb	35	@50
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ℘ lb	40	@42
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ℘ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℘ lb	40	@42
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ lb	35	@38
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℘ lb	38	@40
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℘ lb	32	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℘ lb	25	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ lb	30	@35
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb	27	@32
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb	26	@30
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb	25	@28
Common Western—firkins, ℘ lb	20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine, ℘ lb	27	@32
Roll Butter—good to fine, ℘ lb	30	@33

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	17¾	@18
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	17	@17½
Farm Dairies—first quality	17	@17½
Farm Dairies—second quality	15½	@16½
Farm Dairies—common	12	@14½
Orange County—flat skimmed	14½	@17½

SUGARS—Have been in demand and held firmly. Sales have been reported of 500 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 11¾c.@13¾c., and 650 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@12¾c. ℘ lb. We quote fair to very good grocers' Sugars at 12¼c.@13c.; fair to good refining do. at 11½.@11¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 14c.@18½c., ℘ lb. From the annual review of the sugar trade of the United States (exclusive of California and Oregon) for 1865, it appears "that the direct receipts at this port of foreign Sugar for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865, were 229,591 tons, against receipts of foreign in 1864 of 140,447 tons; in 1863, 164,205 tons; in 1862, 156,929 tons; in 1861, 176,797 tons; in 1860, 224,215 tons; in 1859, 177,312 tons; in 1858, 163,134 tons; in 1857, 161,492 tons; and in 1856, 171,156 tons. And the consumption of foreign descriptions in 1865 was 213,272 tons, against a consumption in 1864 of 128,331 tons; in 1863, 156,488 tons; in 1862, 100,234 tons; in 1861, 171,544 tons; in 1860, 199,432 tons; in 1859, 159,627 tons; in 1858, 159,252 tons; in 1857, 143,892 tons; and in 1856, 161,455 tons; while the total consumption of foreign and domestic cane Sugar in 1865 was 213,568 tons, against a total consumption in 1864 of 142,047 tons; in 1863, 195,164 tons; in 1862, 219,330 tons; in 1861, 183,855 tons, in 1860, 213,235 tons; in 1859, 190,135 tons; in 1858, 185,801 tons; and in 1857, 147,810 tons; being an increase in the consumption of 1865, as compared with 1864, of 71,521 tons, or over 50 ℘ cent. and, with the exception of 1862, when the total consumption was 219,330 tons, a larger quantity than ever passed into consumption from this port before. While the total consumption of foreign and domestic cane Sugar in 1865 shows a falling off as compared with that of 1862, the previous largest year, of 5,762 tons, the consumption of foreign considerably exceeds that of any year in the history of the trade. The largest quantity of foreign previously withdrawn for consumption was in 1860, when 199,432 tons were taken; in 1865 the quantity taken reached the large amount of 213,272 tons. The importations into the United States the past year were 362,243 tons, of which 229,591 tons were entered at this port, being about 63¾ ℘ cent. of the whole receipts. The total receipts of foreign raw Sugar into the United States, not including the States on the Pacific, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865, were 362,243 tons, against receipts in 1864 of 214,099 tons; in 1863, 243,137 tons; in 1862, 247,015 tons; in 1861, 242,908 tons; and in 1860, 341,532 tons; and that the consumption of foreign in 1865 was 345,809 tons, against a consumption of foreign in 1864 of 192,660 tons; in 1863, 231,308 tons; in 1862, 241,411 tons; in 1861, 241,420 tons; and in 1860, 296,950 tons, while the total consumption of foreign and domestic cane Sugar in 1865 was 350,809 tons, against a total consumption in 1864 of 220,660 tons; in 1863, 284,308 tons; in 1862, 432,411 tons; in 1861, 363,819 tons; and in 1860, 415,281 tons, being an increase in the total consumption of 1865, as compared with that of 1864, of 130,149 tons, or nearly 50 ℘ cent. While the consumption of Sugar has frequently been larger than that of the past year, when the productive fields of Louisiana yielded their heavy crops, the consumption of foreign Sugar was never so great as that of 1865; the nearest approximation to it was in 1860, when 296,950 tons were withdrawn, but the deliveries last year exceeded these figures by nearly 50,000 tons. Our domestic troubles, which for the time being have nearly annihilated the Louisiana crop, have inured to the benefit of our West Indian neighbors, especially has the trade with Cuba been stimulated, the bulk of this large excess in the consumption of foreign Sugar having been drawn from that Island. The consumption of raw Sugars in California and Oregon the past year is estimated at 11,000 tons. Clarified Sugars or Sugars made from Molasses, were in pretty good request up to November, when the demand very sensibly diminished; it is estimated that about 100,000 hhds. Molasses were taken for this purpose by the several refineries throughout the country, yielding say, fifty millions of pounds, or 22,300 tons, being the same quantity as was made in 1864. The continued high prices which have ruled for the imported article, have the effect to push the manufacture of Maple Sugar, in its season, to its utmost limit. The crop of this description last year was quite large, and we believe that the estimates that are made of 27,000 to 29,000 tons, are not far from the actual result. The manufacture of Sugar from the Sorgo, the Beet and Indian Corn, is yet in its infancy, and the quantity made from these plants last year was so small that we make no note of them. It will thus be seen that the total consumption of raw Sugar of all kinds in the United States may be stated at 412,000 tons, against a total consumption of all kinds in 1864 of 280,500 tons, being an increase of 131,500 tons, or nearly 47 ℘ cent. The crop of Louisiana now coming forward will be very small, owing to the difficulty in securing the kind of labor needed. The estimates, earlier in the season, ranged from 12,000 to 14,000 hhds., but latterly they have been somewhat increased, and 16,000 to 18,000, and even 20,000 hhds. have been named as the probable out-turn. It is generally understood that the planters have the ability to make a larger crop than they will, but many of them are reserving a considerable portion of their cane for next season's planting. The wants of New-Orleans and its immediate neighborhood, in former years, were about 45,000 to 47,000 hhds. for consumption and refining; a quantity equal to 28,000 hhds. of Foreign was imported last year into that port, so that should even 25,000 hhds. be made, there would be little if any available for shipment to the Atlantic ports."

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 8,000 lbs. at 15c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 60,000 lbs. at 12⅛c.@13⅛c., and 27,500 lbs. Grease at 11⅛c.@12⅛c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been in demand at steady figures. To Messrs. BEEBE & BRO. we are indebted for the subjoined statement of the stock of Teas in this market Jan. 1:

RECAPITULATION.

Greens.	Half chests.	Lbs.
Direct import	44,914	2,490,995
Indirect import	8,902	509,390
Held on speculation	11,654	639,425
Total	65,470	3,639,810
Stock, Jan. 1, 1865	99,297	5,513,270
Stock, July 1, 1865	55,797	3,086,745
UNCOLORED JAPAN.		
Direct import	1,545	61,800
Indirect import	8,723	348,920
Held on speculation	3,566	142,640
Total	13,834	553,360
Stock, Jan. 1, 1865	38,953	1,558,120
Stock, July 1, 1865	3,415	136,600

RECAPITULATION.

Blacks.		
Direct import	27,400	1,062,724
Indirect import	21,145	830,656
Held on speculation	27,702	1,050,666
Total	76,247	2,944,046
Stock, Jan. 1, 1865	139,840	5,335,445
Stock, July 1, 1865	150,193	5,785,502
OOLONG.		
Stock, this date	55,974	2,127,012
Stock, Jan. 1, 1865	106,713	4,055,094
Stock, July 1, 1865	113,965	4,330,670

WHISKY—Has been in more demand at $2 25@$2 28 ℘ gallon; sales 500 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active, with 548 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 250 bales Cotton, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℘ lb.; 28,000 bushels Corn, at 4d. ℘ bushel; 35 hhds. Tallow, at 15s.; also, by steamer, 70 bales Sea Island Cotton, ⅜d. ℘ lb.; and 4,500 bushels Corn, at 5d. ℘ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Bremen bark, 379 tons, to Havre, Petroleum at 6s.; a brig, 210 tons, to Constantinople, Rum, 41c.; a schooner, 142 tons, to St. Kitts, $800 gold, and back from Cienfuegos, Molasses, $4 50; a brig, 391 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 55c., and Molasses $5 50 under, and $3 50 on deck; a bark, 340 tons, to Valencia, for orders, Staves, a Bremen ship, 849 tons, from City Point to Havre, 1,000 hhds. Tobacco, a British brig, 300 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, a bark, 250 tons, to Gulf of Mexico and back, a British brig, 180 tons, from Manzanilla to New-York, on private terms. Freights to San Francisco are still quiet. No ships having cleared since the sailing of the last steamer, rates on best ships remain at 45c. ℘ foot for Measurement, $1 ℘ keg for Nails, 25c. ℘ box for Candles, and 1¼c. ℘ lb. for dead weight. We are advised of the engagement of 700 tons Rails at under current rates.

DRY GOODS

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CLOSING SALE OF
WINTER CLOAKS,
Twenty per cent. below cost,
At
JOHN CAMPBELL'S,
(Late with George Brodie,)
No. 898 Broadway,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

SPRING TRADE—1866.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
R. H. MACY,
NOW OPENING,
GENERAL STOCK OF FAVORITE BRANDS OF BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, WHITE GOODS,
Housekeeping goods, hosiery, under-wear, ladies' and misses' under-clothing, corsets, skirts, lace goods, embroideries,
RIBBONS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
Always a full assortment of best quality ladies', gents' and children's KID GLOVES.

MUSLINS, MUSLINS, MUSLINS.
THEY HAVE ADVANCED 10 CTS. A YARD.
OUR PRICES REMAIN THE SAME.
NO ADVANCE WITH US.
GREAT RUSH FOR MUSLINS AT OUR PRICES.
BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS.
CLEARING OUT SALE OF BLANKETS.
THE BALANCE OF OUR BLANKETS
WILL BE SOLD FOR LESS
THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
COLD WEATHER! BUY YOUR BLANKETS OF US
AND SAVE $3 A PAIR.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

BLANKETS.

Blankets from the late auction sales retailing at less than wholesale prices. Also, a large stock of Comforters and Bedding at greatly reduced prices. All goods warranted as represented.
WM. GARDNER, Nos. 233 and 244 Canal-st.

M. A. DE LENEY,
NO. 48 UNION-PLACE,
Corner of 17th-st.,
Would call the attention of the ladies to her fashionable
BALL DRESSES,
EVENING DRESSES,
EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS GOODS,
&c., &c.

M. A. DE LENEY,
NO. 48 UNION-PLACE,
Corner of 17th-st.,
Offers a fine stock of
WINTER CLOAKS,
At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FANCY HOSIERY.
New styles, for walking, riding, skating and masquerade; also ladies' and misses' merino vests and drawers, made from fine Australian wool, of superior finish; white and scarlet cloth gloves, mittens, hoods, gaiters, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

NAVY CLOTHING—CONSISTING OF OVERCOATS, Satinet Trowsers, Blue Flannel Over Shirts, Under Shirts, and Drawers, for sale at a large discount from the original cost, at wholesale only, by
WM. MATHEWS,
No. 44 Park-place, up stairs.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!—WE WILL SELL FOR THIRTY days only, our extensive stock at greatly reduced prices: Fine French and meadow mink sets, $10; Siberian mink sets, beautiful, $35; rich mink sable sets, $50; splendid Siberian squirrel, $15; royal ermine, $45; sable extra, $125; ladies' hoods, skating caps, Hudson Bay and prairie wolf, black and grizzly bear, white, red and gray fox robes; gent's fur caps, collars and gloves, very low. WM. E. FLEMING, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

ATTENTION LADIES.—THE NEW-YORK FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 83 Chatham-st., opposite Crook's white marble hotel. Sets $5 and upward. Brook mink collar and muff, $7 50. French mink collar and muff, $8 50. Mink sable, setts $25 to $35; fine rich setts, $50; Siberian squirrel setts, $12; and an endless variety of all other furs equally as low. Altering and repairing to the latest styles. Receipts given to purchasers to insure against moths.
FLEMING, Manager.

DENTISTRY.

NITROUS OXIDE

"To Dr. G. Q. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry, after a lull of twenty-two years."—*Dr. Carnochan.*
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

DO NOT HAVE YOUR TEETH EXtracted without using DR. HOYT'S ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, as it is the only method by which you are freed from the necessity of reinhaling the impure air, or carbonic acid gas, from your own lungs. Dr. H. has extracted thousands of Teeth with perfect success. Only office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, OF Quaker origin, having met with reverses, would like a situation as housekeeper or seamstress in a Friend's family; is neat and competent to do the entire work of a small family; object a pleasant home. Address M. D. F., Station D, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking; the best of city reference given. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 122 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO THOroughly understands her business, to go out by the day, or work in a dressmaking establishment; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 131 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as laundress; has no objections to wash, cook and iron in a small family; city reference can be given if required. Apply at No. 332 2d-av., corner 20th-st., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF English, Protestant and other cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, &c., for city or country, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl in a small private family as cook and to assist with the washing; she fully understands her business, and can give good city reference. Call for two days at No. 29 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking; can give the best of city references from her employers. Call at or address No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A steady, competent person, to take charge of an infant or grown children; can do plain sewing; has good city reference. Call at No. 322 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROtestant girls, sisters, situations, one as cook, the other as laundress; best of city reference; no objection to go a short distance into the country. Apply at No. 344 East 9th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, an English Protestant, a situation as wet nurse in a highly respectable family; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 303½ 1st-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A hotel or boarding house by a woman who understands all kinds of cooking; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH nurse, with excellent city reference, a situation in the city or country; takes charge of an infant from its birth; wages $10. Call at No. 122 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or would take care of children, or would do chamberwork if required; good references. Call for two days at No. 226 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and laundress or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 84 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman in a restaurant as meat or pastry cook; can give good reference. Inquire in the store, No. 758 8th-av. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best of reference. Apply at No. 115 Laurens-st., near Prince.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman lately landed as nurse and seamstress; understands ladies' and children's dress-making. Call for two days at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as laundress in a private family; would assist with chamberwork; city reference. Apply at No. 313 East 9th-st., up stairs, front.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation as housekeeper. Address for one week Mrs. BROMLEY, Station G, Broadway Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron; has good city reference. Apply at No. 510 10th-av., corner 34th-st.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS CORrespondent, copyist or amanuensis; references ample and satisfactory. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 162 Times Office.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; will engage for a year; wishes to go the country; will make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address P. D., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as cashier in a retail fancy or dry goods store; understands her business thoroughly; first-class city references given. Call on or address No. 89 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has six years' reference. Address C, Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, and has unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S No. 311 4th-av. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands his business perfectly; best of references given. Address J. B., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR PORter in a store, by a young man who writes a good hand and has city reference. Address JOSEPH, No. 59 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and plain gardener; can milk and make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address P. F., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIgent German, who has served three years in the United States Army, as porter or any other branch; city references given. Address C. B., Box No. 162 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER in a private family by a single man. Address WAITER, saddler-store, corner 13th-st. and Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—NEW BOOKS NOW READY. GET THE BEST. FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES. THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN. By the popular historian, J. T. HEADLEY, author of "Life of Washington," "Sacred Mountains," &c. Complete in one volume, handsomely illustrated. "The most complete work on the subject."—*Hartford Daily Press.* "One of the most popular books on the war."—*Cleveland Leader.* "Grant and Sherman have found a popular historian in Hon. J. T. Headley."—*New-York Tribune.* Active agents are selling 100 copies per week. Extra inducements offered; send for terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER, whose evenings are not occupied, is ready to undertake copying of law papers or other documents, or the posting of account books, where accuracy and neatness are demanded, or would assist in the accounts of a hotel for a small compensation. Address BANK CLERK, Box No. 4,574 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AND EXPERIENCED agents for Lossing's "History of the Civil War," soon to be published and sold exclusively by subscription. To competent and reliable men good districts will be given in this city, State, or the State of New-Jersey. Apply personally or by letter to JOSEPH WILSON, Jr., General Agent, No. 86 Nassau-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE—THE MAN AS good groom and coachman, and the woman as cook and laundress. To good reliable parties, who know their business, and can come well recommended, who are willing to go to the country, good wages and a desirable home will be offered. Apply at No. 91 Franklin-st., Thursday or Friday.

WANTED—A COOK WILLING TO ASSIST IN washing, a laundress and chambermaid; also a waitress; none but those well recommended from their last situation need apply. Apply at No. 29 Park-av., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A COOK FOR A SMALL FAMILY at Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, one hour's distance from the city; must be a good washer and ironer, and able to make good bread; reference required. Apply at the office of the sugar refinery, No. 8 Trinity-place.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, A salesman who has an acquaintance among cash and short time buyers of woolens. Address Box No. 3,000, New-York Post-office, stating salary expected and giving references.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN THE office of a wholesale hardware house. Must be a plain and fast writer and correct at figures. Address C. & A., Box No. 181 Times Office.

WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, A colored woman, as waitress and to assist in washing; a good reference is required from last employer. Call from 9 to 12 at No. 48 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER. Call at No. 366 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with reference.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT girl, well recommended, to take care of children and sew. Apply for two days, at No. 41 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER. Apply by letter to Box No. 1,278 Post-office.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED—By a first-class company, offering greater advantages than any other in the country. Energetic and reliable parties, in New-York City and elsewhere, will find liberal encouragement by addressing LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 1,231 New-York Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER FOR A boot and shoe house. Address SATTERLEE, Box No. 134 Times Office, stating reference and salary expected.

INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED—FOR A first-class accidental insurance company; reliable, energetic men will be liberally treated with. Address, stating particulars, ACCIDENT, Box No. 110 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT OR NEAR NO. 444 BROADWAY, A large Morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing a one dollar Treasury note, about three dollars in Postal Currency, two checks on Marvin, Ingham & Co., one for $20,000 and one for $300, some 7.30 coupons and sundry other papers. The finder can have the money by leaving the pocket-book at the Exchange Hotel, No. 316 Greenwich-st.

LOST—A POCKET OF PAPERS, CONTAINING a letter, a copy of letters testamentary, and two certificates of United States registered stock—for $1,300 altogether; these documents are of no use to any one but the owner, who will pay a fair reward for their return to No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8.

LOST—A SMALL MEMORANDUM BOOK, WITH entries of fire insurance policies for the year 1865. The finder, by leaving it at No. 170 Broadway, room No. 2, will receive ten dollars from JAMES DONAGHE.

LOST—ON TUESDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN THE 6th-av. Pond and 54th-st., a lady's MINK FUR COLLAR. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery by W. W. BROWER, No. 3 Coenties-slip.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 8TH, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT, with a small white spot on her breast. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning her to No. 231 3d-av.

HON. L. G. CAPERS, NEW-YORK.—Please advise C. H. BRACKETT, Esq., Superintendent, San Francisco, that we accept Mr. Humphrey's proposition. Particulars in duplicate letter by next steamer. HALL & BROWN, Liverpool.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FARRINGTON, LEONARD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late firm will remain for settlement at No. 113 Broadway. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
HARVEY FARRINGTON,
WM. B. LEONARD,
GEORGE H. FARRINGTON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership and will continue the wholesale grocery business at No. 113 Broadway, under the firm name of H. & G. H. FARRINGTON.
HARVEY FARRINGTON,
GEORGE H. FARRINGTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a domestic dry goods commission business, under the name and style of LEONARD, SCHOFIELD & CO., at No. 44 White-st., New-York, and Nos. 223 and 225 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
(Signed) W. B. LEONARD,
F. R. SCHOFIELD,
JOHN R. RHOADES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of HEMSLEY, SCHOFIELD & CO., was dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1865, by its own limitation. The name of the late firm will be used in settlement, by either partner, at No. 223 Chestnut-st.
(Signed) F. H. HEMSLEY,
F. R. SCHOFIELD,
ALEX. HEMSLEY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.
JONATHAN STURGES,
JOSIAH S. BENNET,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.
JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE.
CHAS. B. MARVIN,
S. R. INGHAM,
S. V. WHITE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of BRUMLEY & KELLOGG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will attend to the closing up of the business at their late store, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., now occupied by their successors, O. E. Wood & Company, for whom we respectfully ask the continuance of our correspondence.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
JAS. L. BRUMLEY,
CHAS. KELLOGG.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of BARKER & DRAPER, is hereby dissolved.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.
ISRAEL A. BARKER,
GEO. G. DRAPER.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a limited partnership under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, in respect to limited partnerships and the acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of a dry goods commission business in the City of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of O. E. WOOD AND COMPANY.

The names of the general partners are OLIVER E. WOOD, of the State, County and City of New-York; ISRAEL A. BARKER, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, and JOHN MAXWELL, of the City of Hoboken, County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, and the names of the special partners are JAMES L. BRUMLEY and CHARLES KELLOGG, both residing in the said City of Brooklyn, who have contributed in cash, as such special partners, the sum of sixty thousand dollars to the common stock; that is to say, James L. Brumley has contributed, as such special partner, thirty thousand dollars, and Charles Kellogg, as such special partner, has contributed thirty thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of January, 1866, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1868.

[stamp cancelled] In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 2d day of January, 1866.

OLIVER E. WOOD, ISRAEL A. BARKER, JOHN MAXWELL, } General partners.
JAMES L. BRUMLEY, CHARLES KELLOGG, } Special partners.

Mr. GEORGE G. DRAPER will be with the new firm.

WHEREAS, THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of WHITMORE & CO. has been dissolved, by the retirement of FREDERICK H. WHITMORE, but the business is to be continued by the subscriber, who was a copartner in said firm; and whereas, the said copartnership had business relations with foreign countries, as specified in the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "an act allowing the continued use of copartnership name in certain cases," and the act in amendment thereof; now, therefore, CHARLES E. CURTISS, whose place of abode is in the City of New-York, doth hereby certify, pursuant to said statute, that he is the person now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of WHITMORE & CO.
Dated New-York, 1st January, 1866.
(Signed) C. E. CURTISS.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York:
On this second day of January, A. D. 1866, before me came CHARLES E. CURTISS, to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, signed the same in my presence, and acknowledged before me that he executed the same.
{5 cent stamp cancelled.} (Signed) EDWIN F. COREY, JR., Notary Public.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., of the City of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and CYRUS W. PRATT, of Bergen, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, under the name or firm of DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., in the Hide, Leather and General Commission business therein, in which all the parties interested are the said DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., who is the general partner, and the said CYRUS W. PRATT, who is the special partner; that the said CYRUS W. PRATT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, A.D. 1866, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868. Dated at the City of New-York aforesaid this 30th day of December, A. D. 1865.
DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., General Partner.
CYRUS W. PRATT, Special Partner.
[STAMP.] j4-law6wTh

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the style of LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—JOHN ROMMEL, Jr., retiring. Either of the undersigned will sign in liquidation.
LEWIS AUDENRIED,
WM. G. AUDENRIED,
JOHN ROMMEL, Jr.,
GEORGE H. POTTS,
ADDISON CHILD.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, and will continue the wholesale coal business at their former offices under the old style of LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.
LEWIS AUDENRIED,
WM. G. AUDENRIED,
GEORGE H. POTTS,
ADDISON CHILD,
FRED. A. POTTS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LEEDS & HALL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THEO. LEEDS,
ROBERT L. S. HALL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of LEEDS & MOORE, and will transact a General Banking, Foreign Exchange, Stock and Gold Commission Business at No. 46 Broad-st.
THEO. E. LEEDS,
CALVIN A. MOORE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of BURDETT & EVERIT, expires this day by limitation.
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
RICHARD M. EVERIT,
GEORGE MERRITT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue business under the name and firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO.
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
RICHARD M. EVERIT,
SAMUEL G. POND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of the EXCHANGE and BANKING business in this city, Charleston and Savannah.
Firm name in New-York, CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.; at Charleston, D. JENNINGS & CO.; at Savannah, WM. M. TUNNO & CO.
Dated Jan. 1, 1866.
S. H. CONDICT, BYRON SHERMAN, } No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.
DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF TAYLOR, RICHARDS & CO. has been dissolved by its own limitation. HENRY D. GREEN retires on account of his health. The remaining members will continue to do business as copartners, under the old firm name of TAYLOR, RICHARDS & CO.
D. AUSTIN TAYLOR,
THOS. F. RICHARDS,
HENRY D. GREEN,
JOHN WILSON,
DAVID GIBSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

OFFICE CHARLES H. CARR & CO.,
No. 30 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved.
CHARLES H. CARR,
MARK K. HAMILTON, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN FREDERICK LOESER, MORITZ DINKELSPIEL and JOHN W. JONES is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FREDERICK LOESER retiring therefrom. The remaining partners will continue the business as before under the name and firm of DINKELSPIEL & JONES, at No. 137 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, New-York. DINKELSPIEL & JONES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. JAMES H. BARTHOLOMEW has been admitted as partner with me in my business from this date, which will be hereafter continued under the firm-name of E. F. MANY & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866. EDWARD F. MANY.

MR. HENRY A. WILSON HAS BEEN admitted to an interest in our business, and from this date will sign for us by procuration.
JNO. WILSON & SON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR. and Mr. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866. SHEPPARD GANDY.

WE HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. JOHN W. BIGELOW as a partner from this date. The business will be conducted under the firm name of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO.
LOW, HARRIMAN & DURFEE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.
CYRUS A. SMITH, LATE CASHIER OF the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, is this day admitted as a partner in our house, the firm name remaining as heretofore.
F. W. DEVOE & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HAMLIN, GREEN & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
FREDERICK V. HAMLIN,
DAVID C. GREEN,
CHAS. E. McGINLEY,
JOHN M. HUBBARD.
Dec. 31, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of HAMLIN, WHEELER & CO.
FREDERICK V. HAMLIN,
HENRY H. WHEELER,
DAVID C. GREEN,
CHAS. E. McGINLEY,
CYRUS B. ROOT,
ELIAS V. CHERRY,
JOHN M. HUBBARD.
Nos. 37 AND 39 LEONARD-ST., Jan. 1, 1866.

MR. HENRY A. KELLEY AND MR. JAMES W. DAYTON are admitted members of our firm, from this date.
E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.
Jan. 1, 1866.

MR. CHARLES E. MILNOR, (OF THE late firm of BABCOCK & MILNOR,) is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.
L. P. MORTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.
MR. CHARLES OSGOOD IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm.
SMITH & DUNNING.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN becomes a partner in our firm from this date.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

TO LET.

BROADWAY PROPERTY—TO BE LEASED for 21 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 480, 482 and 482 Broadway and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 75 feet on Broadway and 31 feet on Crosby, containing 9,600 square feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 3½ Pine-st.

MONTAGUE PLACE.—TO LET FROM THE 1st of February next to the 1st of May, 1867 (one year and three months), a four-story, stone-front house, 25 by 40, on the most desirable part of Montague-st., Brooklyn. For further particulars apply to S. BONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

LOFTS TO LET ON BROADWAY, NEAR WALL-ST.—One on the 4th floor, 25x200 feet, corner building, windows on all four sides; one 28x100 feet, corner building; two 25x100 each; all splendidly lighted. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 Broad-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, No. 147 East 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON 24TH-ST. from now to the first of May next, to a small private family only. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, 37 Pine-st.

HANDSOME ROOM TO LET TO TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; hot and cold water baths, and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 Times Office.

WANTED—THIS SPRING, BY A PRIVATE family, accustomed to housekeeping, a moderate-sized house, comfortably furnished, and well located in the city; rent not to exceed $2,500 per annum. Persons leaving town for one year or more can secure a careful and responsible tenant. Address Box 5,464 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, HIGH-STOOP dwelling houses, between 14th and 48th sts., 3d and 6th avs., from $8,000 to $40,000. Also, a small farm in Westchester County, below White Plains, by HOLDEN & MOORE, No. 645 7th-av., near 48th-st.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE, WITHIN about an hour of this city, conveniently located, well cultivated, with variety of good fruit; 10 to 40 acres. Address Box No. 3,857 Post-office, with description and price, which must be reasonable.

OFFICE WANTED—UNTIL THE FIRST OF May, by a physician commencing practice, between 14th and 30th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address, with description and terms, Dr. B. W., No. 205 West 23d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, HOME AFter 3 o'clock only, a furnished room, with or without board, in exchange for instruction in French. Address, until Saturday, F. G., Station F.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND ONE OR two bedrooms to let, with board, in a private family; references required. Apply at No. 261 West 42d-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

VENICE.
GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

This large and first-rate establishment, greatly improved and enlarged, is situated in the most central position of Venice, and close to the Piazza St. Mario, the principal theatres and churches. The Grand Hotel Victoria, containing 150 bedrooms and private apartments, furnished with every modern requisite, has been reopened on the 14th of November, 1865, under the management of Mr. ROBERT ETZENSBERGER, so well known to American tourists from the Schweizerhof at Luzerne, and the Hotel de Rome at Rome. He is at the same time proprietor of the HOTEL DE MILAN, at Majolica, (near Cadenabbia,) Lake of Como—a very comfortable quiet house, beautifully situated and admirably well adapted for persons who intend to spend some time on this charming lake.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCIS MORRIS, Receiver of all and singular the debts, property, equitable interests and things in action of ROBERT R. COLEMAN, against ROBERT R. COLEMAN and EMELINE ANGEVINE COLEMAN his wife, FRANCIS JENKINS and MARY E. JENKINS his wife, GEORGE COLEMAN and ELIZA COLEMAN his wife, WILLIAM B. COLEMAN and CORNELIA B. COLEMAN his wife.—Summons for relief.—United States Internal Revenue Stamp, fifty cents, canceled.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1864.
WM. E. CURTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of December, 1864.
j4-law6wTh* WM. E. CURTIS, Plaintiff's Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, and on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said city.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated, New-York, Dec. 30, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Discharged soldiers who enlisted previous to July, 1863, are requested to call at our office and sign a petition to Congress, asking for the passage of a law granting them bounties, &c., equal to those who enlisted subsequently. This class embraces all those who have been discharged for sickness, wounds, promotion, or expiration of term of service. H. J. RAMSDELL & CO., No. 40 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

LIST OF SEAMEN WHO HAVE DIED in the New-York Hospital from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865:

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Date.
Frederick Davis	20	New-York	Oct. 7
William Silva	30	Portugal	Oct. 12
John Beekman	40	Germany	Oct. 26
Thomas Thompson	26	Norway	Oct. 28
Thomas Lynch	27	Ireland	Nov. 2
Peter Williams	30	Sweden	Nov. 8
Alexander Urquhart	25	Massachusetts	Nov. 8
Alexander Campbell	25	Maine	Nov. 12
Charles Patterson	26	Ireland	Nov. 12
James Devine	27	Ireland	Nov. 15
John McGilvery	22	Maine	Nov. 17
Theodore Clark	19	Virginia	Nov. 25
Jacob Derrickson	47	Delaware	Nov. 29
Ebenezer Pharo	25	Delaware	Dec. 31

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Having added to its board a Committee on Correspondence and Organization, the ladies of the committee will be found at Room No. 22 Bible House, where they will be glad to receive the letters or visits of members of auxiliary societies in the country.
Miss ELLEN COLLINS,
Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT,
Mrs. JOSEPH SAMPSON,
Mrs. GEO. J. CORNELL,
Mrs. CHAS. R. LOWELL, Jr.,
Miss SARAH HITCHCOCK,
Miss FANNY RUSSELL.

NOTICE.—THE OWNER OR OWNERS OF CERtain metallic casks left with the Jacobs Wheel Co. on storage, are hereby notified that if the same are not removed within ten days of the date hereof, they will be sold at public auction to pay storage and expenses, as the law directs. JACOBS WHEEL CO.
Jan. 9, 1866. No. 145 Bank-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE age—Serpents de Pharaon, or Eggs of Pharaoh's Serpents. Manufactured and sold by BEER & CO., No. 564 Broadway, New-York City. Price per box only 40 cents. Liberal discount to dealers. Agents wanted.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, AMMONIATED phosphatic guano, fish guano and other fertilizers, in quantities to suit, for sale by ED. F. COOK & CO., No. 189 Front-st., New-York.

8 1-2 TO 9 CENTS PER POUND, CASH, paid for old books, newspapers and pamphlets, at No. 49 Ann-st. THOS. C. BENNETT.

THERMOMETERS IN EVERY VARIETY. McALLISTER, late of Philadelphia, Optician, No. 627 Broadway.

GARELLY & GEER HAVE REMOVED to No. 101 Franklin-st., one door from Church-st.

FOR SALE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
NO. 40 PARK ROW, (*Times* Building,) NEW-YORK,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
CITY PROPERTY, FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, MILL PROPERTY, &c., for SALE and EXCHANGE. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let. Agents for the sale and transfer of property in all the Northern and Southern States.

D. M. SEAMAN,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 14 Pine-st.
Real Estate and Stocks sold at auction and private sale on liberal terms. Houses rented. Printed list of property at private sale issued every month.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.
COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.
Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

AN ELEGANT THOROUGHLY WELL-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE, averaging in size 40 by 52 feet, in the best style, just completed, with stable and extensive fruit garden and grounds, for sale on easy terms. The whole entirely finished and ready for occupation without further expense; situated in an adjoining city, one hour from New-York, with thirty-five trains daily. The garden, 200 by 200 feet, is stocked with a very choice selection of fruit trees, the most of which will be in bearing next year. The property is entirely new, and was intended by the owner for his own occupation. He now disposes of it as he is about to leave the country on account of health. Apply to E. K. KELLOGG, No. 19 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, THE three-story high-stoop brick house corner of 6th and North 8th sts., and the three four adjoining, 20x36, lots 25x100; also, corner of 6th and North 9th sts., and eight adjoining; houses 20x36; lots 20x100; twelve rooms in each and sub-cellar; water and gas fixtures in all; price $4,250; $2,600 may remain five years. The houses are pleasantly located, and nearly new. Also, 500 vacant lots lying between the East River and 6th-st., and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. No money required where they are improved. Apply to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

THE KNITTING MILL AT NORTH Manchester Station, near Hartford, Conn., having been put in running order, is now offered for sale at a great bargain, consisting of two sets of cards and all machinery for manufacturing woolen or cotton and woolen yarns, with superior knitting machines for either shirts and drawers or hosiery. There are also two nice residences, one or both can go with it if wished. It is more delightfully and conveniently situated, both for manufacturing and for a residence, than is often found. Apply to C. A. LINCOLN, Hartford, Conn., or A. B. JONES, No. 1 Clinton-place, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

5th-avenue, four-story, E. basement	$30,000
West 24th-st., four-story high stoop brown stone	30,000
West 24th-st., four-story E. basement b. s., with possession	28,000
West 34th-st., four-story E. basement brown stone	15,000
East 30th-st., four-story high stoop brown stone	15,000
Waverley-place, four-story high stoop brick	11,000
117th-st., three-story high stoop brick, with possession	6,500

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing ten acres, situated on the Hudson, two hours' ride from New-York. The house is quite new, and furnished complete throughout; carriage house and outbuildings are also new and in perfect order. Grapery, bowling alley and front pond. For fruit and garden unsurpassed, the owner will give full particulars upon application. Also, a pretty place on the south side of Long Island, sixty miles from this city; first-class modern-built house, with outhouses to match. Apply to GEORGE A. WICKE, Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-st.

LARGE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY for sale at a great bargain, situate on the east side of Hudson River, a few miles above the City of New-York; consists of new first-class brick buildings, altogether about 300 feet long, with steam engine of 125-horse power, line, shafting, &c., in complete order, with first-class brick houses for operatives. This establishment is sufficient for a force of 500 to 600 hands, and suitable for any kind of business on a large scale. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 70 ACRES OF good land, well divided into plow, meadow, pasture and wood land. It has a good house, barn and outhouses; is well watered; has a never-failing spring; good well and cistern at the house; also, a variety of fruit. It is situated five miles from Newburgh. Price $4,000. Inquire of A. WILLIAMSON, No. 19 Smith-st., Newburgh, or to H. E. GILLILAN, No. 68 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION if required, a cottage house of modern construction and arrangement, situated one mile from the depot at Rye, near the Sound shore, and commanding an extensive view of the Sound and adjacent country. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and the whole property is in order and fitted for a gentleman's residence. For permits of admission, apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 62 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

$22,500.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, high-stoop house, 20x50x102, in complete order, near Union-square; possession; also, first-class four-story high-stoop house, 20x50, perfect order, finely located, 43d-st., $18,000; others, desirably located, $10,000 to $50,000, and upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FARM FOR SALE IN HOPEWELL, Dutchess County, N. Y., one hour's drive from the Hudson River depot at New-Hamburgh; containing 192 acres of excellent land, including 20 acres of wood, with a large and splendid brick dwelling, brick carriage-house, outhouses, &c. For particulars inquire of JOHN LANKTREE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York City, or PETER ADRIANCE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY AND basement high-stoop house, brown-stone, medium size and in perfect order; lot 20 by half the block; located in a healthy district, and in one of the best streets in the city, near Madison Park, between 5th and 6th avs., will be sold, well furnished, for $40,000, if sold immediately, as the owner is going abroad. Address E. W., Box No. 121 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE EXTRA large and superior four-story house No. 18 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av., 38x80 feet, having four rooms on a floor; lot 38x177 feet. This is a very desirable residence, and is well adapted for a private family or club-house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers. BENJAMAN G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON BEDFORD-av., close to a car route, three handsome and well-built houses, three-story and basement; one finished and ready to occupy; contain all modern improvements; location very desirable. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, builder, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

GOLD LANDS.—ANY PARTY DESIRING TO purchase a good tract of gold land in the South at a moderate price, on satisfaction being given as to title, productions and quality, may hear something to their advantage by addressing J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON, No. 128 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a hotel in complete order, newly furnished, and doing a good business. Rent moderate. Present proprietor being obliged to leave the city. For particulars apply at No. 92 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A DWELLING and 8 lots; house 25x38, with side extension 15x26; well built and convenient. For particulars, apply of WM. M. TALLMAN, No. 51 Front-st., New-York, between 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement brown-stone front house, in first-rate order, newly painted throughout; all modern improvements; neighborhood first-class. Inquire of the owner, No. 219 East 50th-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, HOUSE and lot No. 40 South 5th-st.; house two and a half stories high; basement and sub-cellar; lot 25x110. Also house and two lots, No. 112 2d-st. Inquire of J. BOWDEN, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—DOWN TOWN DWELLING PROPerty, in Broome and Dominick sts., between Hudson and Varick; also, property in Lispenard, Elm and Pearl sts.; will be sold cheap. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, with all modern improvements, in a first-class location up-town, near Lexington-av.; a fine bargain is offered. Address FARMER, Box No. 14 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON 118TH and 119th sts., between 5th and 7th avs.; price $900 each. Also, houses and lots in all parts of New-York City and Brooklyn. By HOLDEN & MOORE, No. 645 7th-av., near 48th-st.

$3,500 WILL BUY MY NEW STORE and dwelling combined, at this place. Size 30x60, with basement and cellar. J. S. HOLMES, Bedford Station, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STORE IN LIBERTY-st., well rented, and good investment at the price at which it will be sold for. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence in Llewellyn Park at Orange, N. J.; only one hour from the city. For particulars apply to the owner, L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A TEN YEAR'S LEASE OF VALUable property in Broadway, near Duane-st., with or without improvement. Address T. W. C., Box No. 974 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a four-story high-stoop brick house, with brown stone trimmings; possession May 1; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIS CITY, A LARGE AND valuable rolling mill in complete running order. Apply to SAMUEL MILLIKIN & CO., Agents, No. 180 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, with dwelling-houses, barns, &c., within two miles of Morristown, N. J. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO THREE-story brick houses on Harrison-st., near Hicks-st.; price $4,500 and $5,500; possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STAMFORD PLACES FOR SALE.—A large variety of places ranging from $3,000 to $30,000 in price. Apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 42 Grove-st. High stoop, sub-cellar, and in good order. Apply to F. TILLOW, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE FOUR-STORY houses, near 5th-av., and one on 23d-st., west of 6th-av. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEONARD-ST., TWO LOTS, 50 feet front by 91 feet deep. For terms apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

BARGAIN—60 ACRES $2,500; 90 ACRES $3,500; both in Somerset County and good farms; owners going West; determined to sell. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE STABLE ON WEST 31st-st., near 6th-av.; extra size. For particulars, apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED,

Either as a merchant or manufacturer, by a young married man of good character and abilities, in a first-class wholesale hardware house. Can command a cash capital of $25,000.
Unexceptionable references given. Apply to
Messrs. ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 7 New-st., N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

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Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
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These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, J. Nunan, E. Barry, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, &c.; Misses Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Carrie Burke, Everett, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE POOR GENTLEMAN. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, Graham, Mrs. Vernon and Miss Madeline Henriques.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, commencing at 8 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mr. John Dyott, Mr. W. F. Burroughs, Mr. Humphrey Bland, Mr. W. H. Andrews, Mr. J. L. Donnelly, Miss Andrews, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts. THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, commencing at 7 o'clock, MOLL PITCHER; or, THE FORTUNE TELLER OF LYNN, LAFITTE; or, THE PIRATE OF THE GULF, and BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO: Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE HONEYMOON. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. C. W. Clarke, Mr. W. A. Mestayer, Mr. W. S. Higgins, Mr. T. Placide, Mr. H. Pearson; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. A. W. Young.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts. THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. O. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts. THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS, MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE, and HANDY ANDY.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 7½ o'clock, GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE, "WHITE FARM, or the ASSASSIN STEWARD." Giants, dwarfs, 100,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON. 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 11, MATINEE, commencing at 2½ o'clock. EVENING, at 8 o'clock. JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts. THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, and BLACK-EYED WILLIAM. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts. THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, commencing at 7¾. TIM O'BRYAN, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th-st., corner of Irving-place. THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS. No. 446 Broadway. THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, THE CALEDONIAN CLUB BALL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a petition was presented from the colored citizens of Savannah, asking for the right of suffrage. A resolution was passed to print 6,000 instead of 10,000 copies of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT's report. A bill was reported and laid over, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint assistant assessors of Internal Revenue. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A full synopsis of the bill will be found in our Congressional report. A bill to regulate the election franchise in the District of Columbia was taken up, and after debate recommitted to the Committee on the District. A resolution defining the position of the people of the Southern States was then taken up, and after a speech in its favor by Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a bill was reported making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1867. It was referred. A resolution was adopted in relation to the tax on tobacco. A resolution was adopted to inquire into the feasibility of deepening Hell Gate, in the East River, so as to allow the ingress and egress of vessels of war and commerce. A resolution was adopted looking to the revision of the system of income taxation. Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, offered a resolution expressing confidence in the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON. Information was called for in reference to the imprisonment of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Mr. BRANDEGEE introduced a bill to punish counterfeiting with death. On motion of Mr. RANDALL a resolution was adopted calling for information in relation to the Imperial Express Company, organized, in New-York under the authority of the so-called Emperor of Mexico, to carry on contraband or other trade between Mexico and the United States. The resolutions of Mr. ELDRIDGE in regard to the right of secession were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, extending the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia by striking out the word "white." The bill was supported by Mr. WILSON and opposed by Mr. BOYER, of Pennsylvania. After a very animated debate, in which several gentlemen took part, the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Accounts from Louisiana represent a very unfortunate condition of affairs among the freedmen. They show no disposition to make contracts, and the planters are greatly discouraged. A number of the planters of the Attakapas Parish have emigrated to Honduras. These reports are quite in contrast with those from Mississippi, where the freedmen are going to work and making satisfactory engagements.

Gen. TILLSON, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, has issued a circular, under date of Dec. 22, instructing his agents generally to compel freedmen, who have not property enough to get along without making contracts, to accept fair contracts when offered to them. He makes it the duty of his agents to make contracts for those who fail to do so for themselves before the 10th of this month, where good wages and kind treatment are offered to them, and such contracts are to be as binding upon the freedmen as if made by their own consent. *Query*—What is the legal quality of a contract made under compulsion?

The sons of Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON, brother of the President, have published a letter confirming the reports that their father, who was accidentally injured by the discharge of his own gun, died for want of surgical treatment, the rebel surgeons of the vicinity refusing to render any assistance, on the ground that Mr. JOHNSON was a brother of the President. The accident occurred at Velasco, Texas, and the family were obliged to send to Columbia, one hundred miles distant, for a Federal surgeon. When applied to for their professional ministrations, the medical faculty of Velasco replied that there were too many JOHNSONS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* announces a most agreeable sign of progressing reconstruction, in the fact that there is a rage among the young people to settle down in staid and quiet matrimony. The clergymen are kept going night and day, like doctors during an epidemic, to respond to the numerous demands for their services, to assist in tying the silken knot. The *Picayune* eloquently observes: "Gentle Hymen follows closely upon the heels of grim-visaged Mars, and the soft breathings of epithalamic melody succeed to the fierce and dissonant clangor of the war trumpet."

A few evenings since three burglars visited the residence of Col. MCKENDRY, (formerly of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry,) in Milton, Mass., and attempted to enter his house. Their noise alarmed the Colonel, who seized two loaded revolvers, and without stopping to put on his clothes went into the yard and confronted them. They were very well-behaved burglars and allowed themselves to be driven into a shed, where the Colonel held them at bay with his revolvers until his clothing had been brought to him, and a rope to tie the men together, after which he marched them to the lock-up.

A gentleman of Louisville, says the *Journal* of that city, on Thursday of last week put an interesting question to Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State. Mr. SEWARD replied: "I must answer you diplomatically"—and he did. "And now," said the gentleman, "I will ask you another question, and you can answer as diplomatically as you please: Are we to have war?" "No!" replied the Secretary. Nothing diplomatic about that. The *Journal* adds: "We know that this conversation took place, for we heard it."

Mrs. GRINDER, the Pittsburgh poisoner, who will expiate her crime on the 19th, remains in bed the greater part of the time, and seems to care for nothing but morphine and opium, using all that she can procure. In the same jail are MARSCHALL and FRENCKE, who will be hung on the 12th inst. for the murder of a German emigrant, just arrived in the country last August.

Capt. MOORHOUSE, of the steamship *City of London*, reports the wreck on the Irish coast, near Queenstown, of the steamer *Ibis*, of the Cork and Liverpool line. The *City of London* took off all the passengers and crew on board, but the Captain and twenty-two persons were drowned before Capt. MOORHOUSE reached the vessel.

NEWHALL's extensive car and carriage factory, at New-Haven, was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss about $50,000. A fire at Elmira yesterday destroyed a number of wooden buildings and some valuable stocks of goods. At Salem, Mass., an old lady and a boy were suffocated in the burning of the small cottage occupied by them.

The building and repairing the important levees on the Mississippi River has been taken in hand by the government, and Gen. HUMPHREYS, of the United States Engineers, has advertised for proposals. The work is to be pushed forward with energy.

The steamer *Pine Grove*, from Pittsburgh for Cincinnati, with 300 tons of freight, struck a snag at Buffington Island on Sunday and sunk immediately. The boat will probably be raised and her cargo saved in a damaged condition. The boat was valued at $31,000 and insured for $25,000.

The Charleston *Courier*, Jan. 9, announces the formal reopening of the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas, which has been closed since 1863. Hon. A. P. ALDRICH presided as Judge. The State records have all been safely preserved in the interior, and were ordered to be brought down therefrom immediately.

In the late storm along the Eastern coast the brig *Emma C.*, of Gloucester, from Surinam for Boston, struck on the beach at East Sandwich and went to pieces. Five of the crew froze to death. Capt. TRASK and two men were saved.

The Kansas Legislature was organized on Tuesday. Gov. CRAWFORD in his inaugural recommends the removal of the Indians to the Indian Territory.

MORRIS ELLSWORTH, who shot his wife some time since, was hung yesterday at Newark. Prior to his execution he made a most remarkable prayer and confession.

The steamer *Eleanora Carroll* was burned at Louisville on the 5th inst., while lying at the dock. It was a first-class river steamer, and valued at $300,000.

Hon. PETER CONE, for many years a State Senator and a prominent citizen of Bullock County, Ga., died at his home on the 6th inst.

The Legislature of Maryland met yesterday. The Governor's message will be transmitted to-day.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Education organized for the current year last evening, by the unanimous choice of Hon. JAMES M. MCLEAN, of the Sixth District, as President. A communication was received from Mayor HOFFMAN, nominating seven gentlemen to be School Commissioners for 1866, and the Mayor's nominations were unanimously confirmed; after which action, a communication was received from Mr. HORATIO P. ALLEN, reciting the circumstances under which Mr. JAMES B. BRADY was declared to have been duly elected School Commissioner for the Seventh District. Mr. ALLEN asserts that either by error or design, a great error has been committed, whereby he has been defrauded of his rights, and that Mr. JAMES B. BRADY has been erroneously declared elected to the office, and he specifies that the actual vote, as properly canvassed and publicly announced by the proper officers on the evening of the election, was as follows: JAMES B. BRADY, 111; HORATIO P. ALLEN, 210; FREDERICK A. SMYTHE, 43; whereas the result has since been changed so as to give BRADY 211 votes, HORATIO P. ALLEN 110, and FREDERICK A. SMYTHE 43, and by this alleged fraud the total vote of the ward was affected so as to give BRADY an apparent majority over ALLEN of 56 votes, while the truth is that ALLEN was elected by a majority over BRADY of 144 votes. Mr. ALLEN brings the Police Commissioners and the Board of Canvassers in the Seventh District of the Twenty-second Ward to testify that his claim is based on truth, and they do so testify. A committee was appointed to inquire and report upon the validity of Mr. ALLEN's claim.

Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Superintendent of the Eastern branch of the Adams Express Company, applied yesterday morning to Justice SHANDLEY, of the Essex Market Police Court, for a warrant to search the premises No. 100 Division-street, he having information that a portion of the plunder from the railway robbery of that company was concealed there. On searching the place occupied by JOHN B. BAUMORE, a large quantity of bank bills, United States bonds, and other papers of value were found secreted, amounting in all to $86,762. BAUMORE was taken into custody and committed for examination. Three other men have been arrested in Norwalk, Conn., on a charge of being concerned in the robbery, and it was through the confession of one of them that a clue was gained of the locality of the money.

The trial of the action in the case of JOHN CRILLEY against the Brooklyn Ferry Company was continued yesterday in the Superior Court, Part 2, before Chief-Justice ROBERTSON and a jury. The action, it may be remembered, is brought by the father, as administrator, to recover, under the statute, the sum of $5,000 from the Brooklyn Ferry Company, for having negligently run their ferry-boat, known as the *Nebraska*, over a row-boat in which Mr. HUGH CRILLEY (son of the plaintiff) and another man were rowing down the East River, on the 13th of June, 1864. HUGH CRILLEY was drowned by reason of the ferry-boat upsetting the row-boat. The testimony on either side is nearly closed, and the case will be submitted to the jury to-day. There are some very important principles of law, as well as of practice, involved in the trial of this case.

At Police Trials yesterday, before Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MCMURRAY, one hundred and eighteen patrolmen were arraigned for the various triable cases under police law. The number of officers who were proved to have been guilty of offences for which they are to be relieved or permitted to resign was uncommonly large—the offence being in nearly every instance intoxication on New-Year's Day. The excellent move which the Commissioners made when they resolved to create 10 roundsmen to watch the 300 patrolmen in Brooklyn, was made manifest by the appearance of twenty-five constables from that city, showing that officers there, where their latitude has been and is so much greater than in New-York, where 1,800 are required, have needed watching.

Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday in the Supreme Court, by Justice SUTHERLAND, in the cases of Susan B. Wilkinson vs. Henry W. Wilkinson, Henry P. Brush vs. Catharine C. Brush, and Maria Schweitzer vs. Charles Louis Schweitzer. In the latter case, the judgment of the Court is that the parties have only a temporary divorce from bed and board, and that the plaintiff, MARIA SCHWEITZER, is to have the custody of the child. In the case of WILKINSON, the decree is granted on the ground of adultery of the defendant. The court directed that the wife, who was the plaintiff, should have the custody of the children.

On complaint of Mr. HENRY A. CRAM, the counsel for Mr. STRONG, in the recent divorce case, Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., a brother of Mrs. STRONG, was brought before Justice HOGAN, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of having made threats of violence against the advocate because he would not retract certain statements made by him in his opening speech to the jury. A spicy correspondence was offered in evidence. On Mr. STEVENS promising not to trouble Mr. CRAM he was permitted to depart, but will be required to enter into bonds for his future good behavior.

At the chess tournament yesterday only two games were played, one between Messrs. MCKENZIE and STANLEY, of the first class, which resulted in a draw, after three hours' play. The other game was between Dr. WARD and Mr. DILL, the former gentleman winning after a protracted contest. To-day Messrs. MCKENZIE and STANLEY will try again for supremacy, beginning play at 2 P. M.

There was a sale of a lot of old and unserviceable cannon at the Navy-yard yesterday, commencing at noon. They were sold, in lots, by the pound. The terms of sale were that before delivery to purchasers the guns were to have their trunions broken off and otherwise irreparably mutilated. The prices ranged from 1 cent, ¾ of a cent, and ½ cent per pound.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday, as on the day before, a number of burglary cases were summarily disposed of, conviction being obtained with a single exception. Judge RUSSELL is dealing heavily with this fraternity, and thus purging the city of one of its deadliest nuisances.

WM. SMITHFORD and CARL PRUNE, charged with an attempt to pass counterfeit U. S. fractional currency, and JOHN GOFF, charged with an attempt to pass a counterfeit $100 U. S. Treasury note, were yesterday committed by United States Commissioner STILWELL to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The members of the Loyal League Club held a special meeting last evening at their rooms in Union-square, at which resolutions were passed in honor of their late associate and first President, ROBERT B. MINTURN, Esq., and in sympathy with the family of the deceased.

In the case of Ferguson *vs.* Fritz, on trial in the Circuit, Part 2, yesterday, a nonsuit was granted on motion of counsel, for the defendant.

Business in stocks yesterday was more animated, prices opened buoyantly, but on the railway and miscellaneous list closed rather heavily. Government securities were firmer and in more request. Gold ranged from 138⅞@139⅛, closing at the latter rate, against 139⅜ on Tuesday. Money very easy. Exchange dull. In the general markets there was an advance in pork and hogs, and a decline in cotton. Otherwise the changes were not important.

Enlargement of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly Times.

Our WEEKLY edition appears this morning in its enlarged form, and hereafter that and the SEMI-WEEKLY will be issued upon a sheet of the same size with that used for the DAILY TIMES. By this enlargement we shall gain space which will enable us to give still greater variety to these editions. In accordance with the announcement already made, the regular subscription price to the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY will remain unchanged. The club rates, however, will be discontinued.

The Diplomatic Correspondence Concerning Mexico.

During the war of secession LOUIS NAPOLEON exhibited no great anxiety to secure the recognition of the so-called Mexican Empire by our government. The subject was hinted at once or twice, but from what we have heard we judge that MAXIMILIAN was more anxious than his master about the matter. Our recognition was of secondary importance then; for with the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, which was considered an assured historical fact in Europe, the Northern Government would have but limited influence and but distant relations with Mexico. The government and the empire of JEFF. DAVIS would have been the power whose action would have been of importance, and there is no doubt that it would have been glad enough to recognize, or be recognized by, MAXIMILIAN or any one else.

But just when the Confederacy was broken beyond repair—just when the power of our government was triumphantly vindicated over all foes upon land and sea—that is to say about nine months ago—a systematic and determined series of operations was begun to secure the recognition of the Maximilian Empire by the Government of the United States.

The diplomatic correspondence of our State Department about Mexico is of a remarkably complicated character. This is curiously illustrated by the documents which President JOHNSON sent to Congress on Tuesday, in compliance with a previous resolution of that body. Secretary SEWARD has communication on the subject with ROMERO, representing the Juarez Government, with ARROYO, representing MAXIMILIAN, with MONTHOLON, representative of LOUIS NAPOLEON at Washington, and with DROUYN DE LHUYS in Paris, through our representative at the French Court. To steer a straight course under these embarrassing circumstances, and to give to all the correspondence the necessary unity of sentiment and expression, requires on the one hand no little diplomatic skill, and on the other, that the policy of our government shall be clearly defined, decided and fixed.

Those who have taken the trouble to read the dispatches will entertain no doubt that both these requirements are met. There is much said by ill-informed or malicious people about tergiversation in our diplomacy upon this important question. But it is nevertheless a fact, tested beyond dispute, that from the time the invasion of Mexico was projected four years ago until the 6th of last month, when the published correspondence ends, the policy of our government concerning Mexico has been of the most consistent and steady character, and its official utterances have been such as to merit the designation of the highest statesmanship. It has, under all circumstances, refused to recognise MAXIMILIAN, and has never ceased to protest against the French policy of invasion. It has constantly maintained its relations with the Republican Government, both in Mexico itself and at Washington, and has in this and other ways given it an unwavering moral support. At the same time it has never found it necessary to plunge the nation into war, or to indulge in blustering threats of war. We all know what this latter course would have meant during the rebellion; and though the rebellion is a thing of the past, and the power and energies of the nation are now compact and untrammeled, our government has always to this moment maintained the same pacific course and the same dignified and decided attitude. Neither the course nor the attitude can be mistaken, either by LOUIS NAPOLEON or by MAXIMILIAN. They are only misrepresented by those in this country whose constant business is misrepresentation.

It was at the beginning of March last that Señor ARROYO, who had arrived here with the mission, proclaimed in advance to secure the recognition of MAXIMILIAN, attempted to approach the Secretary of State through Mr. CORWIN, who had been our Minister to Mexico, and whose favorable inclination toward the new empire was well known. He expressed himself anxious merely to secure the recognition of MAXIMILIAN's Consuls to this country in the interest of trade; but took the trouble of stating that the government of JUAREZ had no existence either *de facto* or *de jure*—a matter upon which, it must be supposed, our government entertained a different opinion. No replication being made to on this, the Marquis DE MONTHOLON called at the Department of State some time after, saying that a special agent had arrived from Mexico, bearing a letter from MAXIMILIAN to the President of the United States; but MONTHOLON was presently informed that our government was in friendly communication with the Republican Government of Mexico, and that the President declined to receive the letter, or to hold intercourse with the agent who brought it. ROMERO next appears upon the stage, complaining of ARROYO's assumption; but Mr. SEWARD explains, and adds that we recognize no other Government of Mexico than that of JUAREZ. ROMERO, however, is no better satisfied with this than ARROYO was with the other. The next document is a dispatch of Mr. SEWARD to our Minister at the French Court, for the information of the French Emperor. Mr. BIGELOW is informed "that the presence and operations of a French army in Mexico, and its maintenance of authority there, are causes of serious concern to the United States"—that this country still "regards the attempt to establish permanently a foreign and Imperial government in Mexico as disallowable and impracticable"—that we cannot agree to compromise the position we have heretofore assumed; and that we will not "recognize any political institutions in Mexico which are in opposition to the Republican Government with which we have so long and so constantly maintained relations of amity and friendship." On this dispatch being read to DROUYN DE LHUYS, he remarked, doubtless with truth, that he derived neither pleasure nor satisfaction from its contents. Mr. SEWARD reiterates these sentiments, however, in December last, and in concluding his dispatch says that "the United States will not recognize MAXIMILIAN even if the French troops should be withdrawn from Mexico." In the same month DROUYN DE LHUYS again makes an appeal for the recognition of MAXIMILIAN, stating blandly "the strong desire of the French Government to withdraw its auxiliary corps so soon as circumstances would allow it." But even to this Mr. SEWARD feels compelled to reply that "the condition which the Emperor presents is one which seems to be impracticable."

Thus the whole of this matter stands. If it be not perfectly satisfactory in all respects, it is at least of such a character as to vindicate our government. The question still requires delicate and decided treatment; but we may be assured it will have this in the future as it has had in the past.

Encouraging Signs in Congress.

The House of Representatives is working out of its false position, if we may assume that in adopting Mr. STEVENS' resolution with startling unanimity, it placed itself in a false position. The ground thus lost was partially recovered on Mr. RAYMOND's resolution affecting Tennessee. And even Mr. BINGHAM's amendment to the resolution of Mr. VOORHEES—which was passed on Tuesday—while it was not moved in the interest of the government, is so framed as to convey an expression of confidence in the President. The solemn declaration of the House of its "abiding confidence" in the President's disposition to unite with Congress in restoring to "equal position and rights" the States recently in rebellion, ought to be a long step toward reconstruction. It assures us that the House of Representatives intends to do its duty—that it is equal to the great emergency. When the greater duty of suppressing the rebellion has been so galgantly performed, and an army exceeding in numbers any the world ever knew, has been quietly "mustered out," the soldiers returning to their peaceful avocations, will statesmen incur the reproach of failing to do their duty? Surely we do not lack the wisdom to preserve what valor has won. The war to maintain the Government and preserve the Union has cost too much in blood and treasure to be left unaccomplished. Happily there is singular unanimity of sentiment among the people, to whom the assurance that the President and the House of Representatives will work together, is most gratifying.

Nor is a movement in the Senate less significant and encouraging. The District of Columbia Suffrage Bill has been amended. The hot haste manifested in conferring suffrage upon negroes indiscriminately displayed something of partisan statesmanship. The freedman has numerous wants, among which primarily are civil rights, so that his material welfare may be secured. He wants the wages of his labor, so that he can obtain food and raiment. Logically, suffrage would follow, though there are those who hold that, with the ballot in hand, the negro would want neither bread nor breeches. Others again—and we are of those—hold that it would be at least desirable that the freedman should know the uses of a ballot before he is called upon to deposit it. If, as we have been told so often by the highest Abolition authority, two hundred years of slavery have reduced the race to almost brutish ignorance, is it unreasonable to ask that the "schoolmaster" should be "abroad" among them for at least a brief season before making them either electors or jurors? But Mr. SUMNER is impatient. One of his batch of bills provides that:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the courts of the United States, in any State whereof, according to the census of A. D. 1860, one-sixth part or more of the population was of African descent, every Grand Jury shall consist one-half of persons of African descent, who shall possess the other qualifications now required by law."

This is the "shadow" of "coming events." It indicates the character of future legislation, should the power reside in such hands.

Returning a moment to the question of colored suffrage in the District of Columbia, it is proper to say that its real purpose is to signalize and crown the event, by the election of a colored man for Mayor of the City of Washington. Without inquiring what chance of success the scheme has, it is certain that such is the "undeclared" purpose of the bill introduced by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

The Low Lodging-Houses of New-York.

The facts presented in the Annual Report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, which we published on Friday, bearing on overcrowding, are some of the most striking ever brought to the attention of the public. We learn from them that in a single precinct in the Fourth Ward—

"There are sixty places, or dens, where the wretched poor, the criminals and the depraved, resort to lodge, paying from ten to fifteen cents per night for the miserable accommodations.

The places are chiefly in cellars, with naked stone or brick walls, damp and decayed floors, without beds or bedding fit for human beings. They are mainly unventilated or lighted, except through the entrance door. In condition they are filthy and disgusting beyond description, overflowing with vermin and infested by rats.

Into these hideous places are packed nightly an average of ten persons to each place, or six hundred in the aggregate.

In violation of the laws of decency and morality, men, women and children, white and black, with no regard to the family relation, sleep promiscuously together, exhibiting less of the impulses of decency than the brute creation.

From the character of these apartments, their owners and occupants, and the manner of their use, cleanliness is impossible, and hideous diseases of various classes and types are engendered and propagated.

While thus occupied they cannot be made decent or healthy, and those who frequent them are beyond the reach of reform, except through the strong arm of the law."

Again, in the Sixth Ward, are the following hideous receptacles for human beings:

"No. 25 Baxter-street, two rooms, each 10 by 6, full ten feet below the street; no windows or other ventilation; bare stone walls; no furniture; a dirty, disgusting cave; twelve to fourteen lodgers nightly, at ten cents per night.

First floor of same premises a drinking place, the resort of thieves, beggars and prostitutes of the lowest class. The Captain says: 'I have seen as lodgers eighteen of both sexes asleep in the place during the night.'

No. 15 Baxter-street, a cellar, 14 by 18; five beds; naked stone walls; no window, light or ventilation; fourteen persons are accommodated at eight cents per night.

No. 16 Mulberry-street, one room, 14 by 10, with nine beds, and two beds in adjoining kitchen; twenty persons, male and female, are lodged at six cents per night. The building is the property of an officer of one of our city banks, and rents for $6 per month.

No. 51 Baxter-street, second floor, one room, 8 by 5, contains three beds, kitchen adjoining; several beds on the floor; eighteen persons lodge here, at six to eight cents per night; rent, $7 per month; owned by a well-known citizen in Twenty-third-street.

No. 141 Leonard-street, second floor; two rooms, one 8 by 10, and kitchen adjoining; eight to ten lodgers, at eight cents per night."

Other places are spoken of in the Sixth Ward, where young and old, black and white, thieves and prostitutes, beggars and drunkards, and every kind of abandoned characters, herd together, sleeping promiscuously on the floors, and coming forth in the morning to prey on the community. The Captain of the ward rightly speaks of these places as "poisoning the atmosphere" of the whole neighborhood, and spreading abroad disease and pestilence.

Such lodging-houses are dens of crime and nests of fever. They poison the city morally and physically. Here are bred thieves, and robbers, and prostitutes, and murderers. Children are nurtured here for crime. It will be observed that in a single ward are an average of *six hundred* persons every night lodging in these nests of crime and disease. The rooms, it will be noticed, have no windows, as a general rule, or light or ventilation, and are mostly below ground. These overflow with vermin and are infested with rats. Here typhus and small-pox hold a perennial feast; here prevail diarrhea and dysentery and fever; here cholera will celebrate its carnival next Summer. It will be noticed, too, that many of these hideous dens are owned by "respectable citizens," officers in banks and the like, and are let out probably by agents—these citizens never taking the trouble to look at their property and utterly regardless whether their tenants are poisoned or debauched, or in what way their houses affect the health and morals of the city. Surely if any one sin needs preaching against by the clergy, it is this cruel neglect by rich men of their tenant property and their indifference to the condition of their dependents.

Such abuses as these demand the immediate attention of the Legislature. Being especially sanitary abuses, our present "Board of Health" will of course have nothing to do with them. Every one of those underground dens ought to be broken up. It should be remembered that these places are not even tenement-houses; they are *lodging-houses*, and ought to be especially controlled by the police. In London, the police visit and inspect every such room, require ventilation, limit number of lodgers, separate sexes and enforce cleanliness, otherwise the license is at once revoked and the party keeping it fined. They have utterly done away with such dens of inquity as this report describes in New-York. Under the new Health Bill, these haunts could be broken up as nuisances and as injurious to public health—indeed they might be by the present legislation, if the Board of Health ever did anything for the public welfare.

If it were not for private charities, such as the "Newsboys' Lodging-house" and the "Girls' Lodging-house," which drain the city of an incredible number of poor, vile vagrants, there would be hundreds other of such shocking receptacles for human beings, as the Captains of Police describe in the Fourth and Sixth Wards. But there ought to be more obstacles to such packing together of men, women and children than charities; we ought to have legislation. There should be a law limiting the number lodging and sleeping in a given space, requiring an average, for instance, of 500 cubic feet for each person, and so much window and means of ventilation. If violated, the police ought to have the power to close the lodging-house or room. The public security and morals alike demand it. Such nests of fever and crime ought not to be allowed a day in a city like New-York. Under the Sanitary Bill before the Legislature, the Commissioners with the police must have the power to close such places, unless complying with their regulations; and these regulations can substantially limit the number of lodgers in a given space. We trust that these fearful revelations of our Police Board will not fall idly on the public ear, but lead to truly efficient remedies.

HOW IS IT?—Is it not contrary to the military laws of the State of New-York for members of a State regiment, like the Ninety-ninth National Guard, of this city, to be stationed as a guard over the portals of the deliberative body known as the Fenian Congress; especially when arrayed in the uniform ordered by the State Government, and carrying arms and accoutrements issued to them from the arsenals of the State? Is it not, in fact, bringing the entire military organization of the State into utter and unmerited ridicule?

The Government Coal Pile—Light Wanted.

It appears to have been the practice of the Navy Department, for the past four or five years, to permit navy vessels to be tied to docks, and their engines operated for four or five days on a stretch, in order to ascertain the "evaporative power of the boilers," and to prove a certain hypothesis (recently exploded by the *Winooski-Algonquin* dock-race) which, in a desire for fame or notoriety, has been entertained by the Chief of the Steam Bureau. With regard to the worthlessness of these so-called coal-burning experiments, it is not our purpose at this time to speak at length. Suffice it to say that experiments carried on ostensibly to ascertain the "evaporative power" of types of boilers which have been in use nearly a quarter of a century, the capabilities of which are of course thoroughly understood, is but a poor pretext for obtaining the material to fill certain semi-official steam blue books. As for the great number of experiments which the department have allowed to be carried on, on the national vessels, for the purpose of sustaining Mr. ISHERWOOD's so-called non-expansion theory, it is enough to state that it has brought upon itself the derision of the scientific world both at home and abroad.

The "data" of these trials, as is well known, has been compiled under the eye of the department, in two ponderous volumes, (of which contractors were "persuaded" to purchase large numbers,) called *Researches in Steam Engineering*.

The London *Engineer*, a high mechanical authority, states the opinion generally entertained of these productions when it says:

"Mr. ISHERWOOD's large work is so well written, and the figures it contains are so *skilfully prepared*, and so *apparently* trustworthy, that many of the younger members of the profession both here and abroad have been misled, and others older and wiser have been inclined to doubt the evidence of their own senses and the experience of a lifetime when opposed to the reasonings of a theorist. The New-York trial, (*Algonquin* and *Winooski*,) short as it was, has utterly demolished Mr. ISHERWOOD's arguments, and proved to demonstration the accuracy of the principles adopted by our most successful engineers for years past."

But the point to which we desire to direct the attention of Congress is not so much the farcical character of these experiments, and the blue books, to fill which they were apparently carried on, as it is to the fact that during the progress and subsequent to the war scores of government vessels have been lashed to the docks, their wheels and propellers stirring mud to the tune of hundreds, yes, thousands of tons of the nation's coal. In this connection we reproduce the following, which has been going the rounds of the daily journals:

"The gunboat *Winooski* began her final test (dock race) preparatory to her sea race with the *Algonquin*, on Tuesday last, noon. * * * * Since the conclusion of her last trial with the *Algonquin* the *Winooski* has never ceased to burn coal, and every trial has been eminently successful."

Now we are curious enough to ask where the Navy Department derived its authority for directing this baby-house play of burning coal, which has been going on for the past five years, to be carried on. We are tolerably familiar with the laws Congress and the President have made during the time mentioned, but cannot call to mind an act which authorizes Mr. ISHERWOOD's anthracite sacrifices. Perhaps we are wrong, but we only ask for light.

New Broadway.

We have been looking at the rough map appended to the Ann-street widening resolution, and will try to give the reader an idea of what is proposed. Starting from Ann-street we measure 103 feet along Park-row, then cut in so as to take all the lots up to the *Express* Office, running back on the regular lot boundary about a hundred feet, then cut off the north side of Ann-street straight to William, sixty feet, so as to make Ann-street one hundred feet wide, save at the gore on Park-row, where it will open over one hundred and forty feet, in order to give a splendid view of the City Hall and allow room for the grand curving and switching of railway tracks. From William-street there is to be a diagonal cut through the block from the junction of William and Ann to the junction of Gold and Fulton. This entirely new street, being one hundred feet wide, will leave scarcely anything of that busy block save two right-angled triangles of small area. Having reached Fulton-street at the junction of Gold, the project is to cut off or widen on the south side of Fulton about 50 feet, through to Water-street, involving the destruction of the old United States Hotel. From the front of the hotel to the river the street is wide enough, except that a small cut must be taken off the market near South-street.

The project is more important than was at first imagined. It will involve the purchase of six or seven lots and buildings on Park-row; then all the lots and buildings on the north side of Ann-street to William; then very nearly all the block bounded by William, Ann, Gold and Fulton; then all the lots on the south side of Fulton-street, from Gold to Water-street. Instead of the paltry sum named in our first hasty estimate, this "improvement" will cost several millions of dollars. Yet it was originated without petition and without notice on the 26th of December and perfected on the 30th—only four days being taken to saddle the people with four millions of expense.

By the way, there is one document remotely connected with this affair that may be worth mentioning. It is a communication from Mayor GUNTHER to the Common Council, suggesting the "improvement," and dated, if we remember rightly, early in September, but which does not seem to have reached the Aldermen until the middle of December. May we be permitted to suggest that over three months is rather a large margin of time to take in transmitting a note from the first to the second floor of the City Hall? And may we modestly ask, how did it happen?

Coal and Coal-Dealers.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have published many unjust attacks on coal-dealers, but none so bad as that on page No. 4 in this morning's paper.

Some dealers may have done as you charge, but not all. I have not raised my prices since the cold spell. My prices are $12 per ton, 65 cents per bushel, and 16 cents per pail or peck, which is as low as good coal can be sold for at present. You have doubled the price of the TIMES, doubtless for the same reason that coal has doubled its price.

I think coal will come down before the TIMES reduces its price. Indeed, it seems that all the daily press consider present prices as a fixed fact, and entirely forget themselves when charging others with extortion. G. P.

This rubbish about the price of the TIMES, or the price of any daily journal, hardly invites an answer. We publish the cheapest newspaper in the world, looking to the amount of telegraphic and other news for which we pay. We have increased the space devoted to reading matter nearly fifty per cent. within the last few months. This coal-dealer and all other coal-dealers know the fact well; but they do not imitate us, and give even decent weight while making exorbitant charges.—ED. TIMES.

Aid for the Freedmen.

Not many weeks ago we took occasion to warn our readers not to respond to the appeals of individuals on behalf of the freedmen. Our advice has been republished and strongly indorsed by the official organ of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. This society is the largest and most important branch of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission. Its territory embraces New-Jersey and New-York. Its officers are men of wealth and character, all of them well-known and influential citizens. In the list of its Trustees we find the names of Dr. TYNG, W. C. BRYANT, GEO. C. WARD, ED. F. DAVISON, Dr. ELEAZER PARMLY, E. M. KINGSLEY, and others. FR. GEORGE SHAW is its President. These names are ample guarantee that funds or goods intrusted to this society will be well and faithfully applied. It appeals for additional and immediate contributions, both of money and of goods. Of money, to furnish teachers to the freedmen, who, from every State, send up urgent petitions for them. Of goods, to clothe the orphans, the aged and the destitute, who are necessarily suffering in many districts, owing partly to the disorganization of labor, and partly to the poverty of their former masters. This destitution is so general that an official report of the bureau estimated, a short time since, that unless ample means were speedily provided, thirty thousand freedmen would perish in Georgia, and forty thousand in Alabama. A well-known missionary made a similar statement to us, and the military authorities of Georgia confirmed its accuracy. This prevalence of distress cannot fairly be attributed to any indisposition to work on the part of the negroes. For the statistics scattered through Gen. HOWARD's report show that one only out of every nine hundred freedmen are drawing government rations, and we have the assurance of parties who have spoken with the Assistant Commissioners of Virginia and South Carolina that no able-bodied persons are supported by the bureau in those States. Rations are furnished to orphans, the decrepid, the sick, and the families of colored soldiers only. It should be remembered that during the war the slaves and white people were equally discommoded by the blockade, and when peace was declared the first want expressed by the South was for clothing. Masters and slaves were seedy and needy alike. But the emancipation of the slaves relieved the masters from the obligation to clothe their servants, and as there have been very scant chances for the freedmen to make money they have remained unsupplied to a very large extent. This Winter will be the last, probably, in which appeals for physical relief will be made. During the Summer of this year the freedmen will be self-supporting or cared for by the legitimate authorities.

No thinking man, whose mind has not been warped by South-side views of slavery, can doubt that it is alike our interest and our duty to educate the great class whom we have freed. Every ignorant man is a dangerous member of society. Every ignorant man is content, as a general rule, with a squalid home and with rags—in other words, he is not a large consumer of our products. It will pay us, in a business point of view, to educate the blacks; for with the cultivation of their minds will come a desire for fine clothing, for home comforts, for books and carpets, and articles of luxury. To satisfy these new wants they will become more and more industrious, and this in the exact measure of their enlightenment. It will pay us from a political point of view. Every dangerous class is an expensive class also.

There are not more than a thousand teachers in all the South now. Of these the National Freedmen's Relief Association employ more than 200. It supports, also, two orphan homes—one in Charleston and one in Fernandina. Contributions may be sent to the society, at No. 76 John-street, New-York, or addressed to the Treasurer, JOSEPH E. COLLINS, No. 40 Wall-street. The executive officers are responsible, and worthy of support.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. TOM TAYLOR's dramatization of Miss BRADDON's novel, named, after the hero, "Henry Dunbar," was produced here last evening, with a success which will justify its repetition on many ensuing evenings. The situations are powerful, and the best one (in the third act) is certainly unexpected by those who have not enjoyed the privilege of reading the novel. It does not, however, depend on these merely. The characters are strongly marked, and Mr. FISHER is fitted with a part which could hardly be better. So also with other artists, to whom we shall, in another notice, more particularly refer. For the present it must suffice—the performance ending at a late hour—to say that the piece, although long and surcharged with narrations, absorbed the attention of a large audience, and in the intervals of breathing, elicited the heartiest applause. The honors of the evening were won by Miss HENRIQUES, who was admirable in every possible way, by Miss MARY GANNON, who was excellent, by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, whose pathos was the more intense because it was manly and overwhelming, and by Mr. FISHER, whose airy nonchalence was inimitable. The drama has been put on the stage with great care, and one of the scenes, at least, surpasses the best efforts even of this establishment.

New Temperance Paper.

The first number of the *National Temperance Advocate*, a new paper to be published under the auspices of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, has been received, and we are glad to find it such a promising sheet and in every way worthy of the great and important interests it is intended to promote and advance. The *Advocate* is a handsome monthly paper, consisting of sixteen large pages, printed on fine calendered paper, in clear, new type, and is exceedingly well written and made up, the editorial department being evidently in experienced hands.

The leading object of the *Advocate* will be to promote the interests of the cause of temperance, by disseminating light from every quarter upon its moral, social, financial and scientific bearings, and the managers promise to make their journal such a source of information, and such an advocate for the cause as shall render it not only a welcome visitor to the family, but indispensably necessary to every true friend of temperance. Beside a great mass of interesting matter relating to the cause of temperance, the *Advocate* will contain a general summary of what is being done for the cause by the churches and the various temperance organizations in this country and the world at large. In short, the editors express their determination to make it a live, vigorous and bold advocate of the principles of temperance in all their practical applications, and from the initial number now before us we are satisfied that they will succeed.

Beside the *Advocate*, the National Temperance Society and Publication House intend publishing a new monthly temperance paper, about the size of *The Child's Paper* and *The Child at Home*, especially adapted to children and youth, Sunday-schools and juvenile temperance organizations, to be called the *Youth's Temperance Banner*, which will be printed in a neat and attractive form. Each number will be beautifully illustrated, and no pains spared to make it a first-class paper for the children of America. In order to give the *Banner* an impetus the managers have purchased from the American Temperance Union *The Youth's Temperance Advocate*, and it will be united with the *Banner*, and furnished to subscribers in its enlarged and improved style.

Among the writers to these two new temperance journals we find such names as Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. Peter Stryker, Rev. James B. Dunn, Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Rev. J. B. Wakely, Rev. Charles J. Jones, Rev. Wm. M. Thayer, Prof. A. B. Palmer, Dr. Charles Jewett, R. G. Pardee, Esq., Gen. S. F. Cary, Rev. Alfred Taylor, and we have no doubt that with such pens enlisted in their service the editors will be able redeem all their promises. Subscriptions and remittances should be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. J. N. STEARNS, No. 111 Fulton-street, New-York.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Terribly Cold Weather on the Coast.

Loss of the Steamer Mary A. Boardman and the Brigs Emma and George Blank.

Arrival of the Brig Itasca in Distress.

Steamers Returning to Boston Unable to Get to Sea.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP IBIS.

The Captain and Twenty-two Passengers Drowned—The Survivors Taken Off by the City of London.

JOHN MOREHOUSE, Captain of the steamship *City of London*, reports: "Left Liverpool Dec. 20; when about four miles north of Queenstown, discovered a steamer on shore flying signals of distress; went as close to her as we could prudently, and found her to be the *Ibis*, belonging to the Cork and Liverpool line. I sent a life-boat to her assistance, in charge of M. THOMPSON, chief officer, and succeeded in saving all the passengers and crew that remained on board, 21 in number. The Captain and 22 of the passengers and crew were drowned previous to our discovering the wreck. I lost considerable time, and was obliged to put into Halifax, short of coal."

The Wreck of the Steamer Mary A. Boardman.

The steamer *Mary A. Boardman*, which went ashore on the Romer Shoal on Tuesday, has, we learn, broken in two. During Tuesday afternoon a steamer and two surf-boats were sent down to her, but the surf-boats could not be got alongside. So far as saving life was concerned, that business had been already done by two of our heroic Sandy Hook pilots—or rather by HENRY SEGUINE, a pilot, and STEPHEN H. JONES, the boat-keeper of the pilot-boat *Isaac Webb*, No. 8. In the face of the gale, the intense cold and the fields of drift-ice, these hardy men manned the boat's yawl, and after passing and repassing from one vessel to the other several times, succeeded in bringing off the entire ship's company. Should the weather continue as fine for a day or two as it is to-day, some of the steamer's cargo may be saved in a damaged state. The *Boardman* was from Morehead City, N. C., for this port. She left the former port on Friday last, at 2 P. M., having on board a cargo of cotton and resin, as well as several passengers, which, with the crew, numbered 24 persons. Capt. JORDAN was chief officer. In her passage she experienced very rough weather, the cold being intense, and the wind blowing a steady gale from the northwest. At 8:30 o'clock on Monday night she went ashore on Romer Shoal, off Sandy Hook. Half an hour after she struck her steam-pipe burst, but none of those on board were injured. The darkness of the night prevented the coming of any boat to their rescue, although the usual signal-lanterns used in cases of distress were displayed. The night was passed by all on board in a state of fearful excitement, the vessel threatening each moment to break up, and a heavy sea rolling over her.

The Brig Itasca in Distress.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The brig reported last night as passing in with colors of distress flying, is the *Itasca*. She has anchored to the westward of the Hook, a long ways off, and the pilot boat that was in company with her is anchored near her. Saw a tugboat going back and forth from the brig to the pilot boat this morning. The brig is completely covered with ice. The bay is full of floating ice. The *Itasca* had proceeded eastward of Sandy Hook as far as Fire Island, where, owing to the dense vapor, she got too near the land, and grounded on the bar, when both anchors were let go. This was on Tuesday morning, and soon after the chief officer and four of the seamen prevailed on the Captain to let them go on shore for assistance, and soon after starting they were heard to cry out for help, having been swamped in the breakers, and lost. The brig was then backed off the bar, the anchors having been slipped, and the Captain, with the two remaining men, headed her for Sandy Hook; on the way there she fell in with the pilot-boat *George W. Blunt*, No. 11, who placed some of her men on board, to keep her free of water. On reaching this place she had ten feet of water in the hold, and having no anchors, she was grounded by the pilots, to prevent her sinking from under them, and until assistance could be had from the city. A steam-pump was sent down to her yesterday afternoon, and it is thought she will be up to the city to-day.

A schooner with foremast gone, was towed into the Hook last night.

Wrecks, &c., Reported from Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

A heavy northeast gale has prevailed at sea since last Sunday, which has prevented the sailing of the steamers *Wm. Kennedy*, for Baltimore, and the *Thetis*, for New-York. Both have returned to the city after going as far as Nantasket Roads.

Several wrecks have occurred at Cape Cod.

The brig *Emma C.*, of Gloucester, Capt. TRASK, from Surinam for Boston, with sugar and molasses, struck on the beach at East Sandwich, and went to pieces. Five of the crew froze to death. Capt. TRASK and two men were saved, badly frozen.

The brig reported ashore at Marshfield Beach, is the brig *George*, of Portland, from New-York for Boston, with coal. The vessel is a total loss. Crew saved.

The schooner *West Gleam*, from New-York for Gloucester, with corn, is ashore on Marshfield Beach. Crew saved.

The Ship America Ashore and Leaking Badly.

HOLMES' HOLE, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The *America*, of Boston, HAMILTON, from Smyrna for Boston, run ashore at Lambert's Cove during the snow-storm on the night of the 6th, but was backed off the next day and anchored clear of the bottom, where she remained at 11 A. M. to-day, leaking one thousand strokes per hour.

A schooner, name unknown, is ashore on Copparaidic. The crew are said to have perished in the rigging yesterday.

Disaster to the Brig Hyperion, of New-York.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The brig *Hyperion*, of New-York, Capt. LEWIS, from Boston for Portland, put into Gloucester on the 9th for a harbor, and parting anchors, went ashore on Eastern Point, and was abandoned by the crew. After remaining two hours, she was floated, and drifted out into the bay, where she was observed by a wrecking-schooner, which went alongside, and at last accounts was endeavoring to get her into safe anchorage, being then fifteen miles from Hull.

Schooner Josephine Ashore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The schooner reported ashore near New Inlet proves to be the *Josephine*, from Washington, N. C., loaded with corn. The vessel and cargo were a total loss.

The weather has materially moderated, and it is very pleasant.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Death of an Eminent Citizen—Movements of Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sunday, Jan. 7.

Hon. PETER CONE, for many years a State Senator, and a prominent citizen of Bulloch County, died at his home on the 6th inst.

The steamship *Julia*, from Boston, for Rio Janeiro, put into Fernandina, Fla, the 6th inst., for coal.

Arrived at Savannah, Jan. 7, the British ship *Crimea*, Capt. ENGLAND, from St. Vincent.

Below, British bark *Rockaway*.

The Oswego and New-York Midland Railroad.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

A meeting of citizens from different parts of the State was held here to-day, for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of constructing a railroad from Oswego to Jersey City. A plan was finally adopted to construct an independent or trunk line between the two points. The distance in this State will be 225 miles, and $225,000 were subscribed, and 10 per cent. paid in. The company is to be known as the Oswego and New-York Midland Railroad Company.

Entertainment by Gov. Swann.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

GOV. SWANN gave a splendid entertainment at the Governor's House to-day, after entering upon his duties. Hon. HORACE MAYNARD was among the guests, and made a speech laudatory of the loyalty and patriotism of Maryland and Tennessee.

FROM ALBANY.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Legislature Ready for Work—Contested Seats—Proposed Change in Divorce Laws—The Lobby.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866.

With the appointment of the standing committees, which are sent you to-day, by telegraph, both Houses of the Legislature are placed in working order. There is, as usual, considerable growling over the list, various members being of opinion that they are not placed in as high a position as their abilities deserve, but generally the committees seem to be very well formed.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which Mr. PITTS, of Orleans, is Chairman, will probably have considerable work to perform, as there are no less than three contested seats. ANDREW WILLIAMS, Union, contests the seat from Clinton County, which the canvassers awarded to SMITH M. WEED, Democrat, by one majority; JAMES S. LYON, Union, contests the seat of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Democrat, from Erie County; and JOSEPH M. MURPHY, Union, contests the place of J. F. CRAWFORD, Democrat, from Albany County.

Mr. SNYDER, of Oneida, has introduced a bill to authorize divorces in cases of abandonment, which provides that a marriage may be annulled by the Supreme Court whenever the husband shall wilfully abandon the wife or the wife the husband, without just cause, for the period of five years, in which case the plaintiff is to have the right to marry again. Mr. SNYDER's bill will meet with considerable opposition on the part of many members who believe that the less the laws concerning divorce are tinkered, the better for society.

Business is exceedingly dull here at present, inasmuch as the lobby has not yet brought forward its budget. Speaking of the lobby, I am impelled to say that it is not numerous at present, but that in its front rank I notice several gentlemen who were formerly members of Assembly. These ex-members have engaged rooms for the Winter with the avowed purpose of running the "third house" during the session.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Petitions were presented to confirm the grant of the Brooklyn Common Council to the Metropolitan Railway, and to amend the act for the collection of damages caused by railroad accidents.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. PIERSON—To amend the charter of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

By Mr. BENNETT—To consolidate the Buffalo and Washington Railway Company with the Sinnemahoning and Portage Railroad of Pennsylvania.

Also the Buffalo Police Bill.

By Mr. C. G. CORNELL—To incorporate the American Exploring and Mining Company.

By Mr. LENT—To enable the Comptroller of New-York to more speedily raise the money required for charitable, correctional and other purposes under the act creating the Department of Public Charities.

To amend the charter of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company.

To incorporate the New-York Mission and Tract Society.

By Mr. FOLGER—To enable husband and wife to be witnesses for and against each other in civil cases.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ANDREWS—To extend the powers of the Five Points House of Industry.

By Mr. COLLINS—To make more stringent the act to prevent persons doing business under fictitious names.

By Mr. PARSONS—Authorizing the Rochester Common Council to buy grounds for an arsenal.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. ANDREWS the subject of redistricting the State into Senate and Assembly Districts, under the last census, was referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. GODDARD it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to retain in the military service all the officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps who have been wounded or disabled while in the line of duty, and who are still physically and otherwise able and qualified efficiently to perform military service.

Mr. LENT moved the following:

Resolved, That the Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board be requested to report his opinion as to the practicability of constructing a railroad under Broadway, in the City of New-York, and especially as to the effect of the attempt to construct the same upon the Croton and other pipes and the sewers, and the damage, if any, which may be caused to the city and to individual property-owners thereby, and what precaution ought to be taken to guard against the same and to provide for the payment of damages, and what legislation is necessary in reference to that object.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY asked the mover to consent to the resolution laying over.

Mr. LENT declined.

Mr. MURPHY moved that it be laid on the table. Motion carried. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, from the Select Committee on the Rules, offered a resolution for the creation of a new Standing Committee on the Census and Apportionment of the State.

Resolution adopted.

NOTICES.

For a Buffalo Police District.

To amend the charter of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

To facilitate the transportation of way freight, and regulate the prices thereon, on the railroads of this State.

To incorporate the North River Savings Bank.

For an elevated railroad in Broadway.

To change the name of the New-York Free Academy to the New-York Free College.

To provide for the inspection of gas in Troy.

For a railroad in Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and other streets, New-York.

For a railroad in Christopher and other streets, New-York.

To incorporate the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the Town Insurance act.

To equalize the compensation of Judges.

To authorize the Comptroller of New-York to issue $50,000 of water stock.

To limit the term of officers of the National Guard.

To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to time for the collection of taxes.

Relative to the compensation of clerks and deputies in the employment of the State Government.

To fix the salary of Justices of the Peace in Brooklyn.

To incorporate the New-York Marine Association.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. BERRYMAN—Instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill authorizing the payment of bounties to soldiers enlisting prior to 1863.

As this was a concurrent resolution, it lies over.

By Mr. PITTS—Authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to send for persons and papers, and hold meetings in any part of the State.

MOTION ADOPTED.

The report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs was presented.

Adjourned.

SALARIES OF THE BROOKLYN JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Mr. WALSH introduced a bill providing that the salaries of the Justices of the Peace shall be $2,500, to be paid in equal monthly payments at the end of each month; said salary to commence Jan. 1, 1866.

INTERESTING TO OFFICERS OF THE SEVENTH NATIONAL GUARD.

Mr. CREAMER's bill provides that the election or appointment of all commissioned officers of the above guard shall be for a term of ten years, except, however, as the Commissary-General, the staff officers of the Commander-in-Chief, and all commissioned staff officers of divisions, brigades and regiments, whose terms of office shall not be changed; and no commissioned officer can be removed from office during such term, unless by the Senate on recommendation of the Governor, or by decision of court-martial.

The commissions of all officers now in office except those named shall cease and expire in the following manner:

All such commissions bearing date ten years or over shall cease Jan. 1, 1867, and all other commissions at the expiration of ten years from their respective dates, and all vacancies so created shall be filled in the manner now provided by law.

INCORPORATION OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Mr. JENKINS' bill provides that any religious corporation may increase or reduce the number of trustees as desired, at any annual meeting, provided that such reduction or increase shall not be such as to have a less number than three, or more than nine.

CONVEYING PROPERTY TO THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES.

Mr. ANDERSON's bill provides for the confirming of a resolution adopted by the Commonalty of the City of New-York, Nov. 4, 1863, releasing the interest of the city to certain premises on the south side of Sixty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The Comptroller is directed to deliver a quit claim deed of the premises to the church.

CONSTABLE'S FEES.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH introduced a bill providing that constables shall be allowed fees as hereinafter stated:

In Civil Cases.—For serving summons, 25 cents; copy of summons, 15 cents; serving tenure, $1; serving attachment, 50 cents; for a copy thereof and inventory of property seized, 50 cents; for every mile traveled in serving summons, 10 cents; for levying upon property, 50 cents; advertising the same, 25 cents; and 5 cents for every dollar collected to the amount of $50, and 2½ cents for all over that amount; returning execution to justice, 10 cents; serving warrant in civil cases, 50 cents; notifying plaintiff, 25 cents; attending court, $3 and mileage same as jurors.

Criminal Cases.—Serving warrant, 50 cents; taking prisoner, 25 cents, and for every mile traveled 10 cents; serving subpœna, 15 cents for every one served; attendance on courts of Special Sessions, 50 cents; serving venure, 50 cents; taking charge of jury, 25 cents.

INCREASING THE SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS, CLERKS, &C., &C.

Mr. BRANDRETH introduced a bill providing for additional compensation for the balance of the year 1865, after Sept. 30, also for the calendar year commencing Jan. 1, 1866, to the deputies, assistants, clerks and messengers employed in the Executive Department, to the Secretary of the Board of Regents, Superintendents of the Capitol and State Hall, at the following rates of advance: On all salaries under $1,500, an increase of 50 per cent.; on all salaries of $1,500, and less than $2,000, 40 per cent.; on all salaries of $2,000 and over, 30 per cent.

The increased pay to the department and clerks of the Railroad Department in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be repaid by the several railroad companies pursuant to the laws of 1855.

Additional compensation is to be given the department and clerks of the Canal Department, and the Canal Commissioners and Appraisers, and to the clerk of the Contracting Board. Also to the assistants and clerks in the Adjutant-General's, Quartermaster-General's, Inspector-General's, Paymaster-General's, Surgeon-General's and Commissary-General's offices, at same rates as provided in the first paragraph published above.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Important Railroad Contract.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1865.

The contract in progress of negotiation between the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has been finally agreed upon, and goes into effect immediately. It provides for laying a line, in the narrow guage, upon the Atlantic and Great Western Road to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other Western cities, and also the immediate construction of a line of narrow-guage railroad through Clarion, Jefferson, Centre, Union and Northumberland Counties, to connect the Great Western with the Catawissa Road, thus forming, by means of the latter road and the Philadelphia and Reading Road, a continuous line of narrow-guage railroad from all the great cities West to Philadelphia and New-York.

One immediate result of this contract will be the establishment of a line of steamships between Philadelphia and England, for the building and equipment of which, the two companies have agreed to contribute half the amount necessary.

In the suit between the Catawissa and Pennsylvania Railroads, to be heard in the *nisi prius* branch of the Supreme Court, to-morrow, the Reading Railroad becomes a party with the Catawissa Road.

Freedman's School at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The Fisk Freedman's school was dedicated yesterday. Speeches were made by Gen. FISK, Gov. BROWNLOW and others. It is intended to be a free high school for colored children, with accommodations for 1,000 to 1,500 pupils. Gov. BROWNLOW advised the teachers of colored schools to be exceedingly prudent and cautious. He stated that if Gen. THOMAS were to take his troops and leave here, the predominant party would not allow them to occupy the school a week, and that the Legislature over which he was placed, would be broken up by a mob in forty-eight hours. The Governor does not believe in reconstruction, and says he is in for the fight during the war.

Meeting of Cheese Manufacturers.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The third annual meeting of the New-York State Cheese Manufacturers' Association commenced at the Court-house in Utica at noon, Geo. WILLIAMS, Esq., of Rome, in the chair. A very large number of farmers from New-York, Ohio, Vermont and other States are present. X. A. WILLARD, A. M., of Little Falls, is to deliver the annual address this evening.

The weather has moderated. The mercury at 8 o'clock stood 28 degrees above zero. Wind west.

Extensive Fire at Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 10.

A fire broke out this morning in the clothing store of J. L. ANDREE, on Carroll-street, and destroyed all the buildings from Pattinson's market, on Carroll-street, to Hitchcock's market, on Lake-street. The buildings were all of wood and of little value. The loss is principally on stocks of goods and the stoppage of the business of merchants occupying the buildings. An assortment of fireworks in one of the buildings burned made a handsome and rather exciting spectacle when they went off.

Fire at New-Haven—Carriage Factory Destroyed.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 10.

A fire broke out here this morning in WENHALL's extensive carriage and car factory. Three buildings were burned and others were seriously damaged.

There being no water for the engines, the car-shop was saved by snow-balling it.

The total loss is about $50,000; insured for $10,000.

Fire at Salem, Mass.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

A fire in Salem yesterday partially destroyed a small cottage, and suffocated to death Mrs. McCOSLY, aged 80 years, and a boy named CARSEN, aged 5 years.

Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The Legislature of Maryland met at noon to-day. Gov. SWANN, elected a year ago, under the new constitution, took his seat to-day, and will transmit his message to-morrow.

The weather is becoming quite mild.

The Ship Zeno Murder Case.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

In the ship *Zeno* murder case, the mate was sentenced by the jury to be hung. The Judges sustained the action of the jury.

The cook's confession implicates the mate and the boy on board the vessel.

The time of the execution of the mate is not yet fixed.

Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

A private dispatch received from Pottsville says HARRY H. DUNNE, operator of a colliery belonging to the New-York and Schuylkill Coal Company, was murdered this evening at about 6 o'clock, at or near Hickersville. No particulars are given, but it is supposed he was killed by one of the workmen.

Virginia Politics.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The Legislature elected a State Treasurer and Auditor to-day. JOHN S. CALVERT, who was Treasurer before and during the war, was elected by a large majority over FRANCIS J. SMITH, the present incumbent, who was appointed by Gov. PIERPONT. WILLIAM F. TAYLOR was reëlected Auditor. The election of Secretary of the Commonwealth was postponed till to-morrow.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

We have no arrivals to report this morning.

The wind is north and blowing a gale off Cape Cod, with a heavy sea.

The steamers *Thetis*, for New-York, and *Wm. Kennedy*, for Baltimore, have returned, being unable to get to sea.

Tennessee River—Markets.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The river is still falling and is now six and a half feet deep on the shoals.

Cotton dull, prices ranging from 40c.@41c.; receipts, 442 bales; shipments, 174 bales; sales, 167 bales.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Sailed, steamer *Cassandra*, for New-York.

The cold weather has moderated, and there are indications of a storm.

Ice in the Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The ice is still heavy in the Delaware, but several steamers succeeded in arriving up this afternoon.

Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the Boston Banks:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	92,245,000
Specie	1,031,000
Legal Tender	19,914,000
Deposits	41,713,000
National Circulation	21,806,000
State Circulation	1,328,000

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT active and advanced 3@4c.; sales at $1 23¼ for No. 1; 86c.@86½c. for No. 2. CORN very dull at 46c. for No. 1. OATS quiet. PROVISIONS buoyant under good demand by short sellers. MESS PORK advanced $1; selling at $26@$27; 1,000 bbls. for February delivery at $27. BULK MEATS in good request. SHOULDERS, 10½c.@11c. SWEET PICKLED HAMS quiet at 16½c.@17½c. LARD firm at 16½c.@17¼c. HOGS active at $8 50@$9. DRESSED HOGS active and advanced 30c.@50c.; sales at $10@$10 50, dividing on 200. Receipts—3,300 bbls. FLOUR, 16,500 bush. WHEAT, 25,000 bush. CORN, 30,000 bush. OATS. Shipments—2,000 bbls. FLOUR, 2,800 bush. WHEAT, 10,000 bush. OATS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR dull, without change. WHEAT dull. HOGS active at $11 75@$12. Receipts, 5,300. Sales of MESS PORK at $29 for prime; none on the market at the close at less than $30. GREEN MEATS advanced. WHISKY steady at $2 25. Gold, 139¾.

The New-England Society and New-England Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report in the DAILY TIMES of the last annual festivities of this society, is suggestive of a few thoughts upon the design of this most excellent institution.

The annual meeting of the society for election of officers and transaction of its business, was held a week previous to the dinner at Delmonico's in the evening, instead of the middle of the day down town, as heretofore.

The society is organized for the noble purpose "of affording pecuniary relief to poor persons of New-England origin, and to establish and maintain a library."

Inasmuch as the funds set apart by the by-laws for benevolence are a *part* only of the initiation and annual dues, of course its effects in this direction are limited by the number of its members.

At the meeting alluded to a much larger number than usual were present, either from the convenient locality, or the new impulse given by the successful termination of the war to those cherished principles so dear to us, or both.

The discussion of these principles and practices of the society, the extent of its benevolence, the wisdom of enlarging its operations and of increasing its membership, awakened a deep interest, so that it was unanimously resolved to unite again at the same place on Monday evening, the 15th, to continue the consideration of these subjects.

At that meeting it is desirable that every member should be present, with the names of such persons of New-England descent as he may think best to propose for membership.

The second part of the design of the institution, that of establishing a library, is yet to be carried out. As New-England is not only not "left out of the Union," but as her principles, by recent events, cemented in blood, have taken a new and deeper hold on the mind and affections of the friends of the Union, why should we not in this great metropolis, as New-England men, rally around this chosen exponent of our principles, and carry it forward and upward until all New-England men here shall consider it their birthright, their highest honor, to be enrolled on its banners?

Why may we not have, instead of 700 members, 10,000, and not only, as now, bid every destitute New-Englander welcome to its aid, but take active measures to canvass the city for these virtuous poor of our nativity, whose sensitiveness forbids their asking for assistance?

Let us come up to the society in numbers sufficient, so that at some future time we may be able to provide ourselves with a hall adequate for our accommodation, and where lectures may be delivered on subjects connected with the history of our fathers and their sons, the great statesmen who have succeeded them.

What we do as New-England men let us do well, and with the real New-England spirit.

Let every member, then, report himself at Delmonico's next Monday evening, prepared to do his part worthy of his sires. W.

The Extra Pay Promised to Army Officers.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Congress passed an act in March, 1865, that all officers, then in service, below the rank of Brigadier-General, who remained in service until the close of the war, and were honorably discharged, should receive three months' extra pay.

After the surrender of the armies of LEE and JOHNSTON, many officers took advantage of the expiration of their terms of service to be mustered out; others resigned; in either case every facility being afforded them in their desire to leave the service.

The officers of the classes above mentioned, on proceeding to settle their accounts at Washington, were surprised to find that the War Department had decided they were not to receive the three months' pay—why, was never satisfactorily stated.

Thus, these officers, who had served from one to three or four years, and remained in service until the war was virtually over, were deprived of what was apparently their just due, by some mere technicality.

The officers of the Pay Department, as a general thing, informed these officers that a provision would probably be made at the next session of Congress, covering their cases.

Can you not, through your columns, suggest the propriety of an act being passed at the present session, setting the matter right, and deciding in clear terms who are and who are not entitled to the allowance; for, as the case stands, it looks very much like an arbitrary decision of the War Department.

Yours, &c., A. B.

The Paris Universal Exposition.

The time for the reception of applications for space at the Paris Universal Exposition has been extended from the 1st of January to the 1st of March next. Our producers, mechanics and artisans will have further opportunity to send in their applications for space to the agent in New-York, before the closing of the books. Too much attention cannot be given to the importance of having the characteristic productions of our country properly represented at the exposition.

Pamphlets containing full information, as well as forms of application, may be obtained by writing to J. C. DERBY, Esq., Agent for the French Exposition, No. 5 Spruce-street, New-York.

The New-Haven Orphan Asylum.

The citizens of New-Haven have lately made the discovery that the treasury of their Orphan Asylum is nearly empty, and they have set themselves to work with a will to replenish it. On Monday evening next a promenade concert will be given, which bids fair to fully accomplish the desired object. Grafula's Seventh Regiment Band of this city has been engaged to furnish the music for the promenaders, and the New-Haven ladies have been engaged for some days in decorating the hall where the concert is to be given. It will undoubtedly be a brilliant and successful affair.

MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—A literary and musical entertainment for the benefit of the Medical College and Hospital for Women and Children, at No. 252 West Twenty-sixth-street, will be given this evening, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. LOSIER, No. 361 West Thirty-fourth-street. It will consist of readings and singing by distinguished artists. The object is such a praiseworthy one that this entertainment should be liberally patronized.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—The American Telegraph Company have opened an office in the New-York Stock Exchange, Nos. 10 and 12 Broad-street. Business is sent direct to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, the West and all points East.

Honor to the Memory of Robert B. Minturn—Special Meeting of the Union League Club.

Last evening the members of the Union League Club assembled at their Rooms in Union-square to give expression to their sorrow at the loss sustained by them and by the community in the death of their late associate and first President, ROBERT B. MINTURN. The Vice-President, CHARLES BUTLER, Esq., presided.

Mr. BUTLER, in rising, said: We are called together this evening, gentlemen, to give expression to our unqualified sorrow at the loss we have met during the past few days, in the calling from our midst of our honored associate, ROBERT B. MINTURN. I am not called upon to pass eulogium upon this good man's memory, or to recall to your recollection the many beautiful characteristics which adorned his life. His history as a merchant, as a genial companion and as a true Christian gentleman, is known to all of you. In contemplating the ever-pleasing and noble features of his character we all of us realize that society has lost a valued member, we the companionship of a genial friend, and his family that honored head which cannot be replaced.

The President then appointed the following gentlemen to report resolutions conveying the sense of the society in this bereavement: William E. Dodge, A. A. Low, George Griswold, Horatio Allen, A. T. Tuckerman. These gentlemen, having retired, returned in a few minutes with the following resolutions, which were then read by the President:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from his sphere of benign activity on earth our respected fellow-citizen and beloved associate, ROBERT B. MINTURN, and whereas he was one of the earliest and most efficient of the founders of this club, and its first President, as well as the personal and cherished friend of many of its members, therefore

Resolved, That we recall with grateful satisfaction his original coöperation in the national objects and patriotic duties which this association was formed to initiate and promote.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with his family in their irreparable bereavement, and tender them our sincere condolence, we mourn an honored and beloved associate, a generous and genial man, and a true Christian gentleman.

Resolved, That his judicious and unremitted liberality in the benevolent use of the gifts of fortune, and his conscientious discharge of responsible duties as an officer of our public charities, render his example memorable and precious.

Resolved, That his uniform kindliness and hospitality in social intercourse, his consistency in friendship, his integrity as a merchant, his fidelity as a citizen, his earnest religious convictions and the daily beauty of his life, endear and consecrate his memory to our hearts.

Resolved, That we will attend his funeral under the direction of the officers of the club.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

In proposing and seconding the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, Messrs. WM. E. DODGE and A. A. LOW spoke at considerable length in glowing eulogy of the character of the deceased, and were followed by Dr. OSGOOD, who related many pleasing incidents of the goodness of heart and tender charities of the lamented dead.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration held yesterday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in ROBERT B. MINTURN, one of the original members of the Commission from its organization, they mourn the loss of one who [illegible] common struggle against the [illegible] Commission was organized, and [illegible] character and personal [illegible] eminent degree of [illegible]

Resolved, That at the death of ELIJAH F. PURDY they deplore the loss of his unflinching integrity and consistent devotion to principle which, during the eleven years of his connection with this board, materially aided to establish and strengthen the influence of this Commission.

Resolved, That in both the deceased they lament with the entire community the unfailing kindness and practical benevolence which, in their different spheres of action, they equally displayed, and which none can better appreciate or will more keenly miss than the poor they so often befriended.

Resolved, That they tender their sincere condolence to the families and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Commissioners will attend their funeral in a body.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be presented to the families of the deceased, and published in the daily papers.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK CARMEN.—Quite a large meeting of the New-York carmen was held last evening, at TAYLOR's Hotel, Jersey City, to take into consideration certain proposals made by the agents of the Empire Transportation Company. Mr. STEVENS presided, and after partaking of an excellent supper, Mr. J. H. CROWELL, agent of the Empire Line, stated that the company were now prepared to offer carmen every facility for loading and unloading goods at the wharves of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company. Mr. OWENS, Associate Agent, stated that the line had received goods from Chicago in four days, and from Cleveland in two. Addresses were also made by Mr. CORNWALL and Mr. SPRING. The carmen appeared to think favorably of the proposals of the company, who have lately erected extensive sheds and store-houses on the Jersey City side, and are prepared to do business on a large scale.

SKATING IN THE SUNSHINE—THE BALL UP EVERYWHERE.—The genial temperature of yesterday, with the universal "ball up" which met the skater's view on every car-top, left nothing to be longed for by the lovers of this healthy recreation. From an early hour the cars were crowded with skaters of every age and sex, whose pleasant chat and fun-anticipating faces made these gloomy receptacles of crushed humanity like cheerful abodes of sunshine for a time. Even the demurely silent drivers of these comfortless caravans seemed to forget the late-felt torments of ill-mannered frost and pulled up cheerily for each new addition to their crowded platforms. Park lakes and ponds were spotted over in every direction with exuberant humanity in pantaloons and petticoats. The feast was great and the guests were many.

FIRE IN ANN-STREET.—At 9:40 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the basement of premises No. 79 Ann-street, occupied by W. TWIBLE as a packing-box manufactory. Damage to stock about $300, by fire and water. The building was not damaged to any definite extent. The fire was caused by sparks from a furnace used for generating steam. The insurance on the property could not be ascertained, as none of the owners were upon the ground.

LONGSTREET, OWEN & Co. advertise in the columns of the St. Louis *Republican* that they will be glad to do any business as cotton factors or general commission merchants with which their friends may intrust them. The *Republican* says: "The firm is composed, individually, of Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET and W. M. and E. OWEN. The former is well known as a prominent participant in the late rebellion, and the Messrs. OWEN served, the one as a Lieutenant-Colonel, and the other as Captain in the Washington Artillery of New-Orleans, which city they left at the beginning of the war as privates, and to which they have returned after receiving several wounds. They are now desirous of devoting their attention to the better and more peaceful pursuits of commercial life.

In her budding beauty, and when her loveliness is in full blossom, woman is the rose of Life's Garden; but sweeter even than the rose is the fragrance that envelopes her when perfumed with PHALON's Night-Blooming Cereus.—*Newark American.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

ENLARGEMENT TO THE SIZE OF THE DAILY.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be issued this morning and hereafter upon a sheet of the same size as that used for the daily TIMES.

It contains

EDITORIALS.—Two pages of Editorials discussing all the leading topics of the day.

THE RECORD OF THE WEEK.—A carefully classified summary of all the news of the day.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.—Letters from our special correspondents in Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia, reflecting accurately the sentiment of the people.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The latest intelligence from Europe, Mexico, &c., &c., with extracts from our foreign files.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—Reports of all events and incidents of general interest that have transpired in this city during the last four days.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—One column of announcement of the marriages and deaths during the week.

It also contains

AN OLD MYSTERY REVEALED;

An Exciting Tale of English Life.

TERMS.—To mail subscribers, Two Dollars per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing may be procured at the counter. Price Five cents.

Burnett's Florimel Closely Resembles the odor of a rare and *delicate* bouquet of flowers, and in this respect it stands unrivaled. A few drops will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance upon the handkerchief for many hours.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE is equal to the best imported. It is put up in a neat and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the dressing-table. Its intrinsic merits really justify the high reputation in which it is held.—*Providence Journal.*

For sale by all druggists.

Coughs.—As a soothing pectoral, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are advantageously employed to alleviate coughs, sore throat, hoarseness and bronchial affections. Those exposed to sudden changes of weather should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires, upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

Frozen Ears, Noses and Chilblains should be treated with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. It takes away all inflammation. Only 25 cents a box. Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

Won't Use Any Other.

WEBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR is the greatest blessing to those whose hair has turned gray from any cause ever yet discovered.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York, General Agents.

The Great Bugbear at the Park.

Frozen feet. No danger, if you wear a pair of BROOKS' warm water-proof boots and shoes. Every variety for ladies, gents and children at No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dr. J. H. Schenck

will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, THIS DAY (Tuesday), and every TUESDAY hereafter.

Two gentlemen from Orange, N. J., whose business address will be given at this office, report their houses saved from burglars on Sunday night last by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.

E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Diseases and Abuses which prematurely prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Caution to Skaters at the Park.

Beware of chilblains and cold feet. Warm boots and shoes of every variety, for ladies, gents and children, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant. MARSH BROS., No. 543 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents; Black or brown; best, cheapest; reliable. Depot No. 66 John-st.; sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Neuralgia relieved instantly and cured in a few hours by Metcalf's Great Rheumatic Remedy.

Wedding Cards of the Latest Styles furnished by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway.

Fire in Philadelphia.

LETTER FROM WELLS, FARGO & CO.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1866.

Messrs. Farrell, Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chestnut-st. last night. The safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some $10,000 in money, almost as perfect as when put in the safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours, WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, *The most reliable security against fire now known,* HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BANKER'S SAFES. (*With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron.*) The best protection against a burglar's drill ever manufactured.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

FARREL, HERRING & CO, Philadelphia.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits."

This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Be sure to obtain the VERMIFUGE COMFIT, which has been used with good success.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines at 25 cts. a box.

Hall's Hair Renewer

Is the best preparation extant for restoring gray hair to its original color, preventing its falling out, and promoting its growth. It is also a beautiful Hair Dressing. For sale by all druggists.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 271 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Dr. Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges.—A positive, prompt and pleasant cure for Costiveness, Piles and Dyspepsia. For sale by J. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass., and by all druggists.

Dame's Pulmo-Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, &c. DAME & CO., 436 4th-av., or C. FOX, 81 Barclay-st.

Bricks.—30,000 bricks are made per day by the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, which is the most wonderful machine of the age. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Also, sideboard and parlor safes for silver plate, &c. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FERDON—BUCKHOUT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Theodore Rumney, Mr. JOHN FERDON, of Morrisania, and Miss EMMA BUCKHOUT, daughter of Jacob Buckhout, of White Plains. No cards.

DIED.

BECK.—On Tuesday, Jan. 9, RACHAEL W., eldest daughter of Wm. and Ann E. Beck, in the 29th year of her age.

The funeral service will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 256 West 16th-st. this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Her remains will be interred at Goodwill Church, Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y.

BUSHNELL.—At Iona, near Peekskill, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, EMMA J. ARTHUR, wife of Alvah Bushnell, and eldest daughter of John D. Arthur, of San Francisco, Cal. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARKER.—On Monday, Jan. 8, while returning to his home at Tuckahoe, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, supposed to have fallen from the platform of one of the cars in the tunnel between 32d and 42d sts., causing instant death, ISAAC BARKER, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the M. E. Church at Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y., this (Thursday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. Trains leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 8:15 and 10 A. M.

CANTINE.—At Salem, Ill., on Saturday, Dec. 30, E. CAROLINE, wife of John M. Cantine, in the 64th year of her age.

FEENY.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock, at his residence, No. 138 Warren-st., Jersey City, Dr. JOSEPH FEENY, late of Staten Island, in the 53d year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock, from his late residence. His remains will be conveyed to St. Mary's Cemetery, Staten Island, for interment. The funeral service will take place at St. Mary's Church, Clifton, at 1 o'clock.

KIRBY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 9, Miss DEBORAH KIRBY, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her neice, Mrs. W. E. Taylor, No. 103 Allen-st.

MINTURN.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 9, ROBERT B. MINTURN, of this city, aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday next at 2 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Communion.

MAPES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, after a protracted illness, Prof. JAMES J. MAPES, of Newark, N. J., in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral service will take place on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock at his Winter residence, No. 48 Bleecker-st. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

PURDY.—In this city, on Monday, Jan. 8, ELIJAH F. PURDY, in his 70th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M., from St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Christie sts. The remains will be taken to White Plains on Saturday morning for interment.

PARKER.—At Southbridge, Mass., of scarlet fever, EMMA S. and HARRIET E., youngest children of Rev. S. S. and Harriet N. Parker.

RYNO.—On Tuesday, Jan. 9, after a lingering illness, ERIE RYNO, aged 14 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 217 East 4th-st., on Friday, Jan. 12, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

SEAMAN.—At Cedar Swamp, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, of paralysis, ABIGAIL, wife of Robert Seaman, aged [illegible] years.

The funeral will take place at Friends' Meeting-house, Jericho, on Sixth Day, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 9 o'clock train from Hunter's Point at Hicksville.

SALT.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 10, Miss MARY SALT.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Flushing, L. I.

YOUNGS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, in the City of Brooklyn, CARRIE A., only daughter of Wm. F. and Hannah E. Youngs, aged 6 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, on Rodney-st., between Lee and Bedford avs., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Jan. 12, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

MASONIC.—The members of Lafayette Lodge No. 64, F. A. M., are summoned to meet at Lodge-room this day, (Thursday,) at 11½ A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, JOHN W. HAWES.

JAMES W. BELL, Master.

W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MOST APPROPRIATE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

That sumptuous and beautiful volume,

THE TRIBUTE BOOK.

Price $10.

DERBY & MILLER, Publishers, No. 5 Spruce-st.

ON SATURDAY.

HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 459 Broome-st., New-York. Will publish on SATURDAY, Jan. 13:

1. MOZART'S LETTERS. Edited by Dr. NOHL. Translated by Lady WALLACE. With a new portrait of Mozart. 2 vols., 16mo. Price $3 50.

"In fine, these letters, which are as strongly personal as those of Burns, Scott and Byron, tell the story of Mozart's life—of his very thought and its work—better than the most labored biography could tell it. These volumes are unusually neat, in print, paper and binding."—*Philadelphia Press.*

2. POEMS. By Miss EDNA DEAN PROCTOR. 1 vol., 16mo. Cloth, $1 25; cloth gilt, $1 50.

3. POEMS OF FAITH AND AFFECTION. By Mrs. WM. H. MILBURN. 1 vol., 16mo. Price $1 25.

On SATURDAY, Jan. 20:

4. THE PILGRIM'S WALLET; Or, SCRAPS OF TRAVEL GATHERED IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY. By GILBERT HAVEN. 1 vol., 16mo, 492 pp. Price $1 75.

5. TALES, ROMANCES AND EXTRAVAGANZAS. By THOMAS HOOD. 1 vol., crown 8vo. $2.

6. REJECTED ADDRESSES AND OTHER POEMS. By JAMES SMITH and HORACE SMITH, with portraits, &c. A new edition. Edited by EPES SARGENT. 1 vol., crown 8vo. $2 25.

EARLY ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED.

SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICES ANNEXED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, CHILBLAINS, &c.—HEGEMAN'S & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE cures chapped hands, &c., immediately, and will keep the skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 35 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM.

W. C. HICKS' PATENT STEAM ENGINES save 75 per cent. in space, weight, friction and parts. Adapted to all uses. For circulars, address the HICKS ENGINE COMPANY, No. 88 Liberty-st., New-York.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AT MODERATE PRICES.

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF SHIRTS, Hosiery, Under-Clothing, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., &c., can get them at WHOLESALE PRICES at SMITH & FOWLER'S retail department, NO. 2 PARK ROW, opposite the Astor House, as their winter stock is to be closed out at what it will bring, to make room for spring goods. Splendid Paper Collars, $1 50 per 100; fine Linen Collars, $3 25 per doz. Heavy Canton Flannel Drawers, $1 75, and so on through the entire stock.

STAMMERING CURED.—APPLY TO S. M. BETTS, No. 42 East 4th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, DRESS SUITS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST. BROADWAY, cor. WARREN-ST.

THE NEW BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE Is the ONLY ONE SOLD AT LESS THAN $50. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson to use their Feed. Adopted by First-class machines as the only reliable Feed. Therefore the NEW BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE Is the CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING-MACHINE. PRICE $25.

"We have examined these machines. The mechanism is of the simplest kind—found to be durable and excellent. The stitch did not rip upon being tested, and it is far superior to the cheap machines."—*Scientific American.*

BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE CO., 569 Broadway.

R. R. R.

THE UNIVERSALITY OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

ONE 50 CENT BOTTLE WILL CURE MORE COMPLAINTS AND PREVENT THE SYSTEM AGAINST SUDDEN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR OTHER MEDICINES OR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY, OR TAKEN INTERNALLY, ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST.

1849. ASIATIC CHOLERA. 1866.

IN 1849 RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURED OVER 10,000 PERSONS SEIZED WITH ASIATIC CHOLERA, AND, BY ITS TIMELY USE AS A PREVENTIVE, SAVED OVER ONE MILLION OF LIVES.

1856. YELLOW FEVER. 1856.

In 1856 RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cured thousands of persons seized with Yellow Fever. As a preventive of this terrible disease, Dr. Frederick B. Page, of Mississippi, urged its use to the Medical Boards of the Southern States, and publicly recommended it as the most certain safeguard in the world.

DURING THE WAR

More lives were saved by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF than from the best efforts of the medical staff. We have hundreds of letters proving this fact. We have the evidence to prove that in cases where men, by exposure to malarious swamps, bottom lands, rice fields, &c., used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, invariably escaped sickness; those who did not were seized with Dysentery, Swamp Fevers, Bilious Fevers, Diarrhea, Cholera, Rheumatism, &c., and those only who, when thus seized, used the READY RELIEF, entirely recovered.

ITS UNIVERSAL USE.

It cures the worst diseases incidental to all climates. It has been tested in Asia, Africa, South America, Europe, East and West Indies, and cured the worst forms of cholera, dysentery, fluxes, fevers, yellow fever, swamp, marsh, ship and other fevers and never failed in protecting persons who used it as a preventive against attacks.

WHY NOT?

If RADWAY'S READY RELIEF possesses such remarkable *disinfecting, neutralizing*, strengthening, aperient, soporific, anodyne and other properties, as to cure the worst forms of disease as they exist, in the most sickly climates of the world, and where the poisonous malaria is so thick that "you may almost cut it with a knife," why not cure, with the great ease it does, all sorts of fevers of the milder type in our own climate? Diarrhea, dysentery, fever and ague, bilious fever, influenza, &c., are but the milder and weaker forms of the more terrible diseases. If it cures the worst forms as they exist in the most sickly climates, it will readily cure the less as they prevail amongst us.

DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

Every family should be provided with a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. One bottle costs only 50 cents, and this bottle can be used for various purposes, with the assurance of doing more permanent good than *one hundred dollars expended for other medicines and physicians' prescriptions.* If suddenly seized with sickness, the use of the Relief will instantly arrest the disease and afford immediate ease to the patient.

TEN YEARS' RHEUMATISM CURED BY RUBBING THE SPINE WITH RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

ROBT. ELY, Esq., aged 60, has been afflicted with Rheumatism for 10 years. For the past 12 months he was confined to his room perfectly helpless. His limbs were distorted, swollen and misshapen; his hands cramped so that he could neither move his fingers nor open nor shut his hands; rheumatic pains ran riot all over his body; moving him from his bed involved the most intense suffering. He was induced to have his spine rubbed once hour, morning and night, with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The first rubbing gave him ease; a few successive rubbings relieved him of pain; one month's application of the RELIEF and a few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS cured him. He is now a well and hearty man, and uses the RELIEF and PILLS occasionally only.

A FAMILY MEDICINE.

As a family medicine it is the most useful remedy known to the world. If seized with pain or sickness or threatened with any malignant disease, its use will quickly cure the patient and protect the system against attacks. IN A FEW MINUTES after the application of the READY RELIEF externally, or its administration internally, the patient, seized with the most excruciating PAINS, ACHES, CRAMPS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, FEVER AND AGUE, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, DIPTHERIA, CONGESTION, or INFLAMMATION, will enjoy ease and comfort.

IMPORTANT.—TO FARMERS AND OTHERS residing in sparsely settled districts where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced, or if seized with INFLUENZA, DIPTHERIA, SORE THROAT, BAD COUGHS, HOARSENESS, BILIOUS COLIC, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, STOMACH, LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS; or with CROUP, QUINSY, FEVER AND AGUE, or with NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TIC DOLOREUX, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, or with LUMBAGO, PAIN IN THE BACK, or RHEUMATISM, or with DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, or DYSENTERY, or with BURNS, SCALDS or BRUISES, or with STRAINS, CRAMPS or SPASMS. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF *will cure you* of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

RHEUMATISM.—This painful disease has baffled the most skillful physicians and popular remedies. It is the most difficult of diseases to treat—yet RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has never failed in affording immediate relief to the sufferer; and in all cases of Acute, Inflammatory or Nervous Rheumatism, and Gout, to effect a permanent cure. In Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP, called *Renovating Resolvent*, should be taken as an adjunct with the READY RELIEF.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Price 50 cents per Bottle.

Dr. JOHN RADWAY & CO., Montreal, C. E.

RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE ELIJAH F. PURDY.

PROGRAMME.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York having taken in charge the obsequies of their late lamented associate, Elijah F. Purdy, announce the following as the programme thereof:

The funeral services will take place at St. Stephens' Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, on Friday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The remains will be conveyed from the late residence of the deceased, No. 33 Ludlow-street, to the church, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

The following gentlemen will act as pall-bearers:

His Honor the Mayor, John T. Hoffman.

Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society.

Hon. William M. Tweed, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee.

Hon. John Kelly, Sheriff of the County.

Isaac Bell, Esq., Chairman of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Henry Smith, Esq., President of the Board of Supervisors.

John Brice, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen.

J. Wilson Green, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen.

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of Police.

Orison Blunt, Esq., Supervisor.

John Fox, Esq., Supervisor.

Sheridan Shook, Esq., Supervisor.

Augustus Weismann, Esq., Ex-Supervisor.

John W. Farmer, Esq.

Henry Vandewater, Esq.

The pall-bearers will meet at the late residence of the deceased, No. 33 Ludlow-st., at 8 o'clock A. M.

The procession will move from the house to the church in the following order:

1. The officiating clergyman.
2. The remains of the deceased, accompanied by the pall-bearers.
3. The family of deceased.
4. The Honorable the members and ex-members of the Board of Supervisors, headed by the officers and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board.
5. The Honorable the members of the Board of Aldermen, headed by their officers and Sergeant-at-Arms.
6. The Honorable the members of the Board of Councilmen, headed by their officers and Sergeant-at-Arms.
7. The Heads of Departments of the City and County.
8. Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices of the Superior Court, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Judges of the Marine Court, and other Judicial officers.
9. Members of Congress, State Senators and Members of Assembly from this city.
10. The Commissioners of Emigration, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the Commissioners of the Central Park, the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and the Commissioners of the Fire Department.
11. The Tammany Society.
12. The Tammany General Committee.
13. Citizens.

After the services at the church, the funeral cortege will be reformed, and the remains will be conveyed to the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, where they will lie in state until the morning of Saturday, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock, when they will be conveyed to White Plains for interment.

The line of procession from the church to the City Hall will be down Broome-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to and through the west gate of the Park.

The body, while in the City Hall, will be guarded by the members of the Board of Supervisors, and an opportunity will be afforded to the citizens to view the remains.

By order of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors. JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk of the Board.

CRUTCHES—CRUTCHES—CRUTCHES.

First and only premium awarded at the American Institute Fair, 1865, and State Fair of Pennsylvania, 1865, for CRUTCHES. HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER CRUTCHES are pronounced by surgeons, medical men and everybody else, to be the very best ever invented. They are easy and convenient, they prevent paralysis of the nerves, do away with all the weariness inseparable from the use of all others, and are, in all respects, unrivaled. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for a circular. LOVEJOY & TAYLOR, sole manufacturers, No. 476½ Broadway, New-York.

THE ST. REGIS WATERS—FROM MASSENA SPRINGS, A REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. GENERAL DEPOT, NO. 361 BOWERY, CORNER FOURTH-ST.

FINANCIAL.

EWELL & CLARKE,

(SUCCESSORS TO STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,)
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale on commission of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BONDS, RAILROAD and PETROLEUM STOCKS. Mail and telegraphic orders executed with dispatch. Interest allowed on deposits.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL
5 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
5 PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
MARCH, MAY AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold.

Gold in any amount under $5,000 bought and sold over the counter at market rates, and orders for a larger amount executed at the Gold Exchange by one of the firm.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered at a price which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, 500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the ISLAND OF CUBA.

MARVIN & WHITE, BANKERS.
No. 66 BROADWAY and No. 19 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK. Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

$500 REWARD.

Notice is hereby given that the following United States Seven-Thirty Bonds, date of June 15, 1865, have been stolen, and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same: Three bonds of $500 each.
No. 70,703, second series.
No. 70,704, second series.
No. 70,705, second series.
The above reward will be given for the recovery of the bonds at the Office of the *New-York Times.*

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New-Orleans, Dec. 28, 1865.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of this State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."

For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country.
J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]

An Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best; provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the face of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein described.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after date.

(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

District.	Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov, 1861.	Sold since Nov. 1, 1861.	Swamp Lands remaining unsold.
Southwestern	2,002,266 57	75,5[illegible] 36	1,926,780 21
North Red River	813,798 43	50,686 37	763,102 11
Northwestern	295,403 88	54,546 63	240,857 25
Greensburg	214,329 61	20,141 30	194,188 31
Southeastern	1,524,112 90	4,172 84	1,519,940 06
Total	4,849,931 44	205,063 50	4,644,867 94

ADOLPH DUPRE,
Register of Land Office.

COAL LANDS TO LEASE.

The NORTH CARBONDALE COAL COMPANY, owners of 2,350 acres of land located near Carbondale, Penn., and entirely free from debt, are desirous of making leases of the same to parties willing to make the improvements, and connection with the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The company have nearly $100,000 cash on hand, and are prepared to advance this sum, properly secured, toward opening their lands and making them productive. Applications may be addressed to C. M. SCHOTT, Secretary, 319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, for election of directors &c., will be held WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., at the office of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company, in the City of Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, and 476 laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of "THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," a banking association, located in said city, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the New-York State National Bank, in the City of Albany, and at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York, in that city, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank, must be presented as aforesaid, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a lien upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.
oc5-law6mTh

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Stocks and Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.
The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of ten Trustees, to supply the place of those whose terms of office then expire.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
Dated Jan. 4, 1866.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CONNECTICUT AND NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company, No. 17 Liberty-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, the 19th of January, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business proper to come before said meeting.
F. G. WHEELER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company will take place at the office of the company, in West 14th-st., near 10th-av., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866, polls to open at 12 o'clock noon.
M. ELY, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway.
Dec. 26, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD.
VERMILYE & CO.

H. CLEWS, WM. R. REND. GEO. H. REND, THEO. A. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.
Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

THOMPSON & CORNING,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Government securities, stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.
CHARLES G. THOMPSON. EDWIN CORNING,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
IN
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. E. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
SECURED BY PUBLIC LANDS.
Ten per Cent. Interest—Payable Semi-Annually.

These bonds are issued to aid in the construction of a Ship Canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior, across the promontory of Keweenaw Point, forming a link in the chain of the navigation of Lake Superior, via Sault St. Marie's Canal, with the Lower Lakes. The importance of the enterprise has been recognized by Congress by an act approved March 3, 1865, and confirmed by an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, passed March 15, 1865, granting to this company two hundred thousand acres of public lands, located in the rich mineral region of the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan.

The whole amount of bonds to be issued is limited by the company to five hundred thousand dollars, and secured by a first mortgage on all the franchises, rights, privileges and to its of the Canal Company, together with the said two hundred thousand acres of public lands. The bonds are payable in ten years from the 1st July, 1865, with interest at the rate of ten per cent., as authorized by the laws of Michigan, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July, at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York, and are offered for sale at the office of the President of the Company, H. A. TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st.; also at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, C. H. CARR, No. 30 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEPARTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1866.

Parties holding (20) thirty or more coupons of the Three Years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 12th inst.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 15th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Coupon Interest Department of this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
No. 240 Broadway.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
Bankers and dealers accounts solicited.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR LEASE.—THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY is prepared to lease their lands, situated near Mount Carmel, Northumberland County, Penn., containing 2,213 acres in one basin of about four miles in length, in which are the celebrated Mammoth, Skidmore and other veins of first quality of coal. The Mammoth and Buck veins have been worked to some extent on both the north and south dips.

The Lehigh and Mahonoy Railroad passes through these lands, and will be prepared to carry coal on the opening of next season, making a direct outlet to Elizabethport and other shipping points near New-York. There are connections with the Mine Hill and Reading Roads, the Shamokin Valley and Northern Central Railroads, giving a Southern market to Baltimore, &c., &c.; also by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to the lakes and New-York. There is abundance of timber on the lands for mining purposes.

The whole tract will be embraced in one lease, if desired. For further information, apply or direct to the office of the company, No. 329 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
JOS. C. WRIGHT, President.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT RAY,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
R. LENOX KENNEDY,	FELIX INGOLSBY,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	GEORGE A. JONES,
JOHN Q. JONES,	SANFORD COBB,

WILLIAM R. GUION,
At a subsequent meeting of the board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1866.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per cent. on deposits over $500, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15. All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.
S. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRUCE, Secretaries.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company will be held at their office, at 12 o'clock M., Jan. 15, 1866, for the purpose of reducing their capital stock from $1,500,000 to $[illegible].

EDMUND C. STEDMAN, ALBERT H. NICOLAY, HENRY R. THOMAS, CHARLES E. CLARKE, JR., H. G. LEISENRING, } Majority of Trustees.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders and bondholders of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, are hereby requested to deposit the stock and bonds held by them without delay with the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, in conformity with the resolution passed at the meeting of 27th October last.
GEO. W. STANTON, JR., JOHN ELLIOTT, B. WILSON, } Committee.

OFFICE MONTAUK S. N. CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Montauk Steam Navigation Company has been adjourned to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office, No. 171 Broadway.
G. W. COPELAND, President.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 16th of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

A MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF Trustees of the Rock Bottom Oil Company for the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the company, No. 26 Cliff-st., (up stairs,) on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. WALBRIDGE, Secretary.
JAN. 3, 1866.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., from 12 to 1 P. M.
S. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

UNITED STATES 6-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
DIRECTORS.

A. A. LOW,	W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
A. VON HOFFMAN,	GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
JONATHAN THORNE,	HERMAN MARCUSE,
JOEL WOLFE,	RICHARD LATHERS,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,	MARTIN BATES,
DAVID DOWS,	C. F. DAMERMANN,
O. A. MURDOCK,	NOAH L. WILSON.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH
ADVANCES
MADE ON
MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT,
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Also, on shipments to Europe.

This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, COR. GREENWICH AND DEY STS., (NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held at their office on Monday, the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

GEORGE W. SAVAGE,	ROBERT P. GETTY,
LEVI APGAR,	CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	HORACE K. THURBER,
M. O. ROBERTS,	E. CORNELL WHITE,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,	ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
JOHN F. PUPKE,	ALLAN HAY,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,	ABEN SUTTON,
EDGAR PINCHOT,	DAVID WAGSTAFF,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,	JAMES FLANAGAN,
C. H. BROOKS,	JAMES WALLACE,
AUGUSTUS GREELEY,	C. H. LILIENTHAL,
S. S. CHAMBERLIN,	EPHRAIM S. DALTON,
CHARLES SPEAR,	ADOLPH EBERHARDT,
WM. W. OWENS,	CHAS. R. RICHARD,
JOHN M. WHITE,	T. C. KIMBALL.

ALEXANDER BONNELL.
And at a meeting of directors held this day, GEO. W. SAVAGE was unanimously reelected President.
A dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, is now payable.
N. C. MILLER, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT AND REPORT of the RITCHIE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, OIL COMPANY:
Amount of capital stock..........$600,000 00
The whole amount of the capital stock has been issued in payment of property necessary for the business of, and which has been conveyed to the company.
Total amount of indebtedness on the 31st day of December, 1865..........$15,449 26
DATED, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.
TRUSTEES.
C. W. DURANT,
F. H. TOWS,
T. B. MUSGRAVE,
W. W. KING,
H. G. BRONSON,
O. W. JOSLYN.

City and County of New-York, ss.—FRANCIS H. TOWS being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the RITCHIE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, OIL COMPANY, and that the facts stated in the foregoing statement are true.
FRANCIS H. TOWS.
Sworn before me this 9th day of January, 1866.
DANL. P. INGRAHAM, JR.,
Notary Public of New-York City.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

A. V. STOUT,	N. T. PORTER,
JOSIAH OAKES,	W. W. WAKEMAN,
B. F. BEEKMAN,	F. J. CLARK,
L. C. DEWING,	JAS. L. STEWART,
WM. SELIGMAN,	SAMUEL HOLMES,
J. B. DICKINSON,	G. S. MOULTON,
THOMAS CARLTON,	JOHN R. CECIL,

MATTHEW BIRD.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ANDREW V. STOUT was elected President, and NATHAN T. PORTER Vice-President for the ensuing year, both unanimously.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
JOHN BOYD,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	JOSEPH RUDD,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
FRANCIS F. SCHOALS,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE C. PETERS,	JONA W. ALLEN,

NAHUM SULLIVAN,
and
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
JAMES R. WHITING,
were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.
At a meeting of the board, subsequently held, FRANCIS A. PALMER was unanimously elected President.
J. L. EVERETT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN W. MESEREAU,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
PETER F. RANDOLPH,	HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
STEPHEN HYATT,	JOHN A. HAYWARD,
JAMES C. BALDWIN,	DENTON PEARSALL,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,	JNO. C. CHAMBERLAIN.

ROBERT P. PERRIN.
And HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN MCMENOMY, WILLIAM HIBBARD, were duly elected Inspectors of the next annual election. At a subsequent meeting of the board ROBERT P. PERRIN was unanimously elected President, and GURDON G. BRINCKERHOFF was unanimously elected Cashier.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Chatham National Bank of New-York, held on TUESDAY, 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz:

NATHANIEL L. HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHARLES SANDFORD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,	THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	SAMUEL R. PRATT,

BENJAMIN W. MERRIAM.
And at a meeting of the board this day, Nathaniel Hayden was unanimously reelected President, and Joseph M. Cooper Vice-President.
O. B. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank, held at the banking house this day, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

J. T. SANGER,	ALBERT G. LEE,
E. L. FANCHER,	N. K. ROSENFELD,
JOHN ELLIOTT,	CHARLES G. BARRETT,
LEWIS EINSTEIN,	EDWIN F. KNOWLTON,
JOHN FALCONER,	JACOB H. DATER,
HENRY J. BAKER,	D. L. ROSS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, DANIEL L. ROSS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARK,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the regular annual election for directors of this bank, held Jan. 9, 1866, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM A. CORWIN,	ROBERT DUNLAP,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,	J. TRUMBULL SMITH,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	UNION ADAMS,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AARON RAYMOND,

EDWARD C. ROBINSON.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, EDWARD C. ROBINSON, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Board.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MONTAUK S. N. COMPANY, No. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the increasing of the capital stock of the company.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, JAMES HOWE, G. SWAN, } Directors.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (Room 20, Third floor,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS company will be closed from the 13th inst., at 2 P. M., until 1st of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 158 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,134, in the name of Isaac H. Reed. Notice is hereby given that cause must be shown why a new certificate should not be issued therefor.
GEO. W. REED, [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., Jan. 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, being TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the CAPITAL STOCK of the company, payable on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.—Cash capital $500,000; surplus, $900,000. Jan. 9, 1866. This company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. to its stockholders, payable to them or their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 11th inst.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 12 WALL-ST.
JANUARY 10, 1866.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
(reserving all unexpired premiums,) payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary. J. D. STEELE, President.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.
The usual semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of tax.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual interest on deposits, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums entitled thereto, (free of government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

24TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN., Dec. 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, from the net earnings of the last six months, payable on the 10th proximo to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 4th day of January, 1866. Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, corner of Exchange-place and William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th day of January, 1866.

Stockholders will please take notice of the following extract from the law, when they authorize the transfer of stock, or give an order for their dividend:

"Every corporation having capital stock divided into shares, shall register the names and residence of all its shareholders, and shall issue no certificate of stock to a shareholder or purchaser of a share, until he informs the corporation, or its transfer agent, of his actual place of residence, and shall pay no dividend to a shareholder until he informs the corporation thereof."
G. L. PERKINS Treasurer.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company, after reserving the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the profits—pursuant to circular of Oct. 2, 1865, have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of its surplus profits, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 20, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th January, inclusive.
By order of the board.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPPOSITE MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

A DIVIDEND AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT. (free of government tax) will be paid to all depositors entitled to the same, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15.
Interest not withdrawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will draw interest as principal.
By order of the trustees, M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable on demand.
D. D. GASSNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE No. 126 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Two and one-half (2½) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on and after the 20th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 20th inclusive.
JAMES S. CREAMER, Secretary.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ROOM No. 51 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on and after the 25th day of January. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 18th to 27th, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THIS INSITUTION HAS DEclared a dividend of Six Per Cent., free from tax, on all sums entitled thereto, and of Five Per Cent. on other amounts, payable on and after the 20th of January. Dividends not drawn will remain at interest as principal.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1866.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1866.
THE DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.,) free of government charge, will be paid to holders of stock in this company of date of 15th December, ult., at "The American National Bank," No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 10th inst. The dividend will be paid for thirty days at said bank, after that at Cleveland, Ohio.
J. N. McCULLOCH, President.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and carried Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 263 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of FIVE and SIX per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, payable on and after Jan. 20.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable Jan. 15, 1866.
Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10 to 15, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER WILLIAM STS., Jan. 4, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company, and the government tax thereon, was declared payable on the 10th instant.
WM. DARROW, Sec'y.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (free from government tax,) payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of government tax, payable on the 20th inst.
JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (free from government tax,) payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—OFfice Pacific Fire Insurance Company, No. 470 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 8, 1866.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 13th inst.
T. T. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2.
R. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 2, 1866.
19TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE per Cent., FREE of government TAX, payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible]
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible]
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOtified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, not exceeding five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.
Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.
Interest not called for, will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., 10th January, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend, or interest under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, in addition to government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of this month. Also, an Extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, to be calculated on the same principle and payable to depositors, or passed to their credit, at the same time with the said January interest.
The interest in both cases is carried to the credit of depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., FULTON-ST., CORNER FRONT-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. (free of government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free from government tax, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 8, 1866.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1866.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Free of Government Tax.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, *will receive interest as from Jan. 1.*

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government Tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
Open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,350,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
(LATE MARINERS,)
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID FREE FROM TAX.
Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
Deposits before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX) ALLOWED. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, Vice-President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Manhattan-street, from Fifth to Tenth avenues.
For building a sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
For building a sewer in Forty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues.
For building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
For building a street basin at southwest corner of Gramercy Park.
For building a street basin at southwest corner of Twentieth-street and Irving-place.
For paving Sixty-first-street, from Third-avenue to East River, with trap-block.
For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
For setting curb and gutter, and flagging in First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.
For building a sewer in Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Third-avenue to East River, to extent of half the block.
Also, Gramercy Park.
Also, all the lots in the block bounded by Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Irving-place and Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-fifth-street to the extent of two hundred feet east of Sixth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street to the extent of five hundred feet east of Sixth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street.
Also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
Also, all the lots in the blocks adjacent to the line of the sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and through Manhattan streets, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1865.

NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 11, 1866.
THE OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH the various bureaus of the Department of Finance, are requested to meet at the Comptroller's office on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 9 A. M., in order to make arrangements for attending the funeral of the late Hon. Elijah F. Purdy.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,

OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.

YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.

STEAM MILL,
WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.

The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK of LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c.; &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF UNITED STATES ORDNANCE PROPERTY.
Will be sold at public auction, by T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866, the following articles, viz.:

4 Iron Cannon.
[illegible] Carriages—cast iron.
[illegible] Artillery Harness.
[illegible] Muskets and Rifles—new and repaired.
[illegible] U. S. Muskets and Rifles—new and repaired.
[illegible] Foreign Muskets and Rifles.
[illegible] U. S. Muskets and Rifles.
[illegible] and other Carbines.
[illegible] Colt's and Sharp's Rifles.
[illegible] Rifles.
[illegible] Guns.
[illegible] Musket and Rifle Barrels.
[illegible] Bayonets, Rectangular and Sword.
[illegible] Revolvers.
[illegible] and Swords.
[illegible] Cavalry Accoutrements.
[illegible] Infantry Accoutrements.
[illegible] Cavalry and Artillery.
20,000 Parts of Horse Equipments, Bridles, Horse-brushes, Curry-combs, &c.
[illegible] Saddle Blankets.
2,300 Parts of Artillery Harness.
4,000 Pounds Powder, Cannon, Musket, Rifle and Sporting.
25 Incomplete sets of wrought iron parts for Casemate Carriages.
[illegible] Tons Scrap Cast Iron.
[illegible] Tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
[illegible] Tons Lead and Antimony in Pigs—Type Metal.
[illegible] Wrought Iron Axles.
[illegible] Pounds Lead Dross.
[illegible] Packing Boxes.
A large lot of Appendages for Muskets, Carbines, &c.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of spare parts of Muskets, &c.
A large lot of Tools and Machines.
Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.
Terms, cash.
R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance and Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.
ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, Dec. 2[illegible], 1865.

GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and days following:

14 sets artillery harness, wheel.
[illegible] sets artillery harness, lead.
149 Austrian carbines, cal. 71, new.
188 carbines, various patterns.
486 United States smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
730 Austrian rifle muskets, cal. 54, new.
6,000 Russian rifle muskets, cal. 71, new.
6,000 Russian smooth-bore muskets, cal. 71, new.
925 muskets and rifles, foreign, various.
117 double-barreled shot guns.
[illegible] revolver pistols, various patterns.
19 foot artillery swords.
2,015 light cavalry sabres.
14 horse artillery sabres.
39 musicians' and N. C. officers' swords.
4,429 bullet molds, various.
15,900 ball screws, screw drivers, wipers, &c.
49 sets horse equipments, cavalry, complete.
133 cavalry saddles, McClellan pattern.
169 saddle blankets.
51 cavalry bridles.
151 surcingles.
30,000 bayonet scabbards.
30,000 cap pouches.
35,000 cartridge boxes, infantry, and plates.
25,000 cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 gun slings.
1,000 sword belts, N. C. officers', and plates.
30,000 waist belts, privates', and plates.
63,500 percussion caps for shot guns.
8,[illegible] cones, various.
255 lbs. hemp rope.
132 lbs. beeswax.
1 Horse.
Also,
Lot of pickaxes, felling axes, shovels, mattocks, pole yokes, &c., &c.
Full catalogues will be ready at sale.
Terms of sale, cash in government funds.
Articles to be removed immediately, at expense of purchaser. By order.
T. C. BRADFORD, Capt. Ord. Bt. Maj. U. S. A., Commanding Arsenal.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A LARGE PRIVATE collection of fine ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising the gallery of the late Henry Whitmore, Esq., of this city.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 10th and 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Somerville Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., the large and valuable collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, the property of the late Henry Whitmore, Esq., most of which were purchased in Europe by the late owner at great expense, and embrace, among others, the names of the following artists:

Rubin,	Breughel,	Rembrandt,
Poussin,	Caravaggio,	Tenier,
Van Dyck,	Hornthorst,	Salvator Rosa,
Rosa du Tivola,	Andria del Sarto,	Hondekoeter,
Carraci,	Guercino,	Ostade,

and others; also, an original portrait of Washington, by Trumbull, and a portrait of Benjamin West by himself.
The above are now on exhibition, free, with catalogue, day and evening, and offer a rare opportunity for connoisseurs to purchase fine paintings of the ancient schools, as those will be sold without reserve, to close the estate, by order of the executors.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 451 EIGHTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND mules, all serviceable. Will be sold, at public auction, at the Government Stables, corner of 35th-st. and 10th-av.,
One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866.
One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866.
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these animals, being of good size and in good condition. The mules are gentle and well broken to harness, being the surplus teams of the Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN,
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.
L. LORING MOORE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES,
SHEEPSKINS
AND TALLOW.
Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock M., at
Cooper's Storehouse,
No. 5 Whitehall-st.,
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S.,
354 Dry Hides,
12 Salted Hides,
85 Sheepskins,
15 bbls. Tallow.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignees of MORRIS KETCHUM, under an assignment dated Aug. 17, 1865, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1866, at the Scrantom Company Salesroom, No. 26 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, at 12 M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, all the right, title and interest of the said Morris Ketchum, which he had at the time of the making of the said assignment, and all the right, title and interest acquired by the undersigned under and by virtue of the said assignment, of, and in the following described property, viz.:

1. BROAD AND WALL STS.—Premises known as Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., with buildings thereon, containing 41 feet 7 inches in front on Broad-st., and about 46 feet in depth, with an L in the rear, 4 feet 8 inches in width, extending to Wall-st., and known as No. 25½ Wall-st.
2. EAST 17TH-ST.—Premises No. 120 East 17th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 25 feet in width front and rear, by 92 feet in depth on each side.
3. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 3 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.
4. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 5 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width in front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees at the time and place of sale; the balance in cash, at the office of the assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time and place the deeds will be ready for delivery. The assignees reserve all rents accruing on Feb. 1, and the rent after that date will be apportioned up to the time of the delivery of the deed, and the amount so apportioned must be paid by the purchaser to the assignees simultaneously with the payment of the purchase money and delivery of the deed.
MOSES TAYLOR,
F. C. CALHOUN,
E. BEMENT,
Assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, IN PART BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and in part by A. J. BLEECKER & CO., under the direction of WM. L. COWDREY, Referee, by order of the New-York Supreme Court, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, the lots on the TWO SQUARES, ONE BOUNDED BY THE 5TH-AV. AND MADISON-AV., 44TH AND 45TH STS.; THE OTHER BY MADISON-AV. AND 4TH-AV. AND 44TH AND 45TH STS.
To be sold in separate lots, with certain restrictions as to part of the lots against nuisances. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Maps of the property can be seen at the auctioneers.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of January, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1866:
A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.
A panel of 100 petit jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.
Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts II. and III.
Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.
Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.
A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Marine Court.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT ON DOUGLASS-STREET, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS, & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
DOUGLASS-ST.—The three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of Douglass-st., 137 feet 8 inches easterly from Court-st., and known as No. 6. House has modern improvements. Lot 25x100.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

FARM AT AUCTION.—THE FARM OF JOHN Fowler, deceased, beautifully located near Mohansic Lake, 6 miles east of Peekskill, containing 100 acres of first quality land; good buildings and orchards; fine building sites adjoining and overlooking the lake, a pretty sheet of water 1 mile long, with dry shores and stocked with choice fish; situation healthy; first-rate for a watering place; 2½ hours from New-York; sale MONDAY, Jan 15, 1866, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. For further particulars apply to W. ROBINS, No. 51 Ann-st., New-York, or the subscriber, on the premises.
JOEL W. FOWLER.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
will sell on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1866, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on account of whom it may concern, 250 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co. stock.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
[illegible] Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
270 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
420 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,000 cavalry bridles, worn.
[illegible] belt holsters for pistols, worn.
[illegible] cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,[illegible] cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
[illegible] sets of artillery harness, worn.
[illegible],000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.
Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 17, 18 and 19, 1866, at 7 o'clock each evening, at the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany's.

THE HUNTER GALLERY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
Being the ENTIRE COLLECTION of the late Mr. John Hunter, of Hunter's Island, Westchester County, N. Y., comprising in all nearly 400 GENUINE WORKS of the old masters.
This sale will afford to CONNOISSEURS a rare opportunity for the selection of fine pictures, being the
LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION
ever exhibited or offered for sale in this country. The late owner, Mr. Hunter, formed the principal part of it from the year 1800 until 1836; no pictures having been added since 1850; many of the finest were purchased especially for him by his European agent, Mr. Hobson, during the revolutionary troubles in France.
The balance being the careful selection of the late owner during a period of fifty years, it has always been esteemed the BEST REPRESENTATIVE GALLERY OF THE OLD MASTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.
There are no other pictures embraced in this catalogue, it comprising the ENTIRE COLLECTION of the late Mr. Hunter only. The sale will be positive and WITHOUT RESERVE.
They may be VIEWED on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at the GALLERIES as above.
CATALOGUES may be obtained at the GALLERIES, at the office of Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 9, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PHILADELPHIA.
There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 23d day of January, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, by sample, five thousand three hundred and thirty-two (5,332) barrels of Navy Powders.
Terms cash in government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the Fort Mifflin magazine, otherwise they will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JAN. 12.
At 10 o'clock A. M. at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF FURNITURE, Carpets, Heaters, Stoves, &c.
At 2½ o'clock P. M.
VALUABLE OLD OIL PAINTINGS—The Last Supper, The Birth of Christ, The Agony in the Garden, Abraham's Sacrifice, The Broken Pitcher, with other paintings and engravings.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF
CHOICE WHISKYS.
Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock, at No. 2 Bridge-st., by order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S.:
63 barrels Old Rectified Whisky.
62 barrels Old Rye Whisky.
18 barrels Old Bourbon Whisky.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
B. A CHILTON, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON 11TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
11TH-ST.—The two three-story brick houses and lots, situated on the southerly side of 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as Nos. 114 and 116. The houses are in good order, and have modern improvements. Lots 22 feet in width by half the block in depth.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY. THURSDAY, JAN. 11, AT 11 o'clock, within the store, 1,000 boxes fresh Malaga lemons, landing.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:
On route No. 1..........$[illegible]
On route No. 2..........$[illegible]
On route No. 3..........$[illegible]

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1,' '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.
Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.
The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.
Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

MACHINERY.

THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—The attention of manufacturers and others using steam is confidently called to this new steam generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. The boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends. Nearly one hundred of these boilers are now in operation. For descriptive circulars or price apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
Clute Brothers' celebrated portable and stationary high and low pressure steam engines, grist and saw mills; pumps of every description; cotton gins, shafting, gearing, pulleys, &c. Jobbing of all kinds.
JAMES A. ROBINSON,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner Hudson, New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting, JUDSON & SNOWS' governors, lathes, planers, drills.

PROPELLER ENGINE FOR SALE.—Second hand, in good order. Cylinder 13 inches by 2 feet stroke, high pressure, with boiler, heater, pumps and pipes, complete as taken out of vessel. Apply to W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON...3,204 tons...900-horse power
LAFAYETTE...3,204 tons...900-horse power
EUROPE...3,204 tons...900-horse power
NAPOLEON III...1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT...(Building)...Great power.
PEREIRE...(Building)...Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS...(Building)...Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
WASHINGTON...M. SURMONT...FRIDAY...Feb. 2
EUROPE...A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY...March 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $6 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...$132 50
Second Cabin Passage...80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...$112 50
Second Cabin Passage...65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND...SATURDAY, Jan. 6
LOUISIANA...SATURDAY, Jan. 13
ERIN...SATURDAY, Jan. 20
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.

Fast and safe ocean steamers, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes.
THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS,
Chas. Hoyer, Commander,
3,000 tons, 1,000 horse-power, built in 1864, and thoroughly refitted for trans-Atlantic service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of March.
PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYING IN GOLD:
First Cabin...$105 00
Second Cabin...62 50
Steerage...37 50
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Another first-class steamship will leave 29th of March.
For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:
ARAGO...HENRY A. GADSDEN...Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON...JAMES A. WOTTON...Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO...HENRY A. GADSDEN...March 17, 1866.
FULTON...JAMES A. WOTTON...April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin...$132 50 | Second cabin...$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON...SATURDAY...Jan. 13
KANGAROO...WEDNESDAY...Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE...SATURDAY...Jan. 20
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin...$90 | Steerage...$30
First Cabin to London...95 | Steerage to London...33
First Cabin to Paris...105 | Steerage to Paris...40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Liverpool, Glasgow and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA...WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.
HIBERNIA...SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers will please come direct to the office, as this company do not employ runners.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TIMMERMANN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. Adams, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 24.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER...Capt. H. Lockwood
MONEKA...Capt. Wm. Marshman
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA, ALHAMBRA, ANDALUSIA, SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The elegant and popular steamship QUAKER CITY, Wm. H. West, Master, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 13.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C.—DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR WEEKLY LINE, connecting with railroads and steamboats for the interior.
RALEIGH, Capt. Walker.
ADELE, Capt. Boutelle.
The new and splendid steamship ADELE will leave her pier, No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
All goods consigned to the agents at Wilmington, Messrs. Harris & Howell, will be promptly forwarded.
Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.
FAIRBANKS...Capt. Wm. Powell
WM. P. CLYDE...Capt. Jas. S. Robbins
The A1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—No. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Citizens about to travel abroad, may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
DECEMBER.
30th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
JANUARY.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
20th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$200	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$225.	$125.	$50.

The Central American Transit Company will sell passage tickets at above rates.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
sailing from New-York on the splendid steamer
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JEREMY W. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at NOON on Jan. 20.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Apply early for your tickets by a remittance by mail, or at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.
For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.
Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.
No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.
Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.
All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.
California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.—THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ATLANTIC will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 11.
Freight received as usual.
For tariff of reduced rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
SHIPPERS WILL BE REQUIRED TO SEND WITH EACH CART-LOAD A DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS, AND MEMORANDUM OF WEIGHT OF EACH PACKAGE.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

FROM PIER NO. 3 NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.
The splendid sidewheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, Joshua Atkins, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Line, will sail for Savannah, direct, from Pier No. 3, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Freights to all parts of Georgia, Florida and Northern Alabama, forwarded by our agent at Savannah, free of commission.
Rates furnished by the undersigned.
The steamer SAN JACINTO follows on SATURDAY, Jan. 20.
The passenger accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed. Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON...Capt. J. B. Baker.
NIGHTINGALE...Capt. Wm. Breaker.
GEN. BARNES...Capt. Thos. H. Morton.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
The first-class steamships
LEO...Merril, Commander.
VIRGO...Bulkley, Commander.
ZODIAC...Dearborn, Commander.
The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

Cabin passage...$25 | Deck...$10
A first-class steamship will leave Pier No. 4 North River at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY of each week, landing cargo in Savannah on Monday morning.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
Capt. Roath,
will leave on THURSDAY, Jan. 11.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS AND SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
The new ocean steamship MISSOURI, James Sherman, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 3, North River, and will sail on her second voyage to New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.
The very fast and favorite steamship MATANZAS, Leisegang, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, calling at Havana to land passengers.
First cabin passage to either port
$40 CURRENCY.
Insurance by these vessels at lowest rates. Bills of lading furnished and signed on the wharf. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—For through river freight beyond New-Orleans apply to J. EAGER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st., Agents of the A. & M. S. S. Co. of St Louis.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
HUNTSVILLE,
Capt. Frederick Crocker,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The COASTWISE COMPANY will despatch the A1 Steamer FLAG,
G. W. Brown, Master,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M., from Pier No 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $40; SECOND DITTO, $25.
Is now receiving freight.
Apply at Company's Office, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st.; or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE OLD LINE.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.
STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamships,
NIAGARA,
George W. Couch, Commander,
Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA,
Adolph L. King, Commander,
Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. Lewis Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. Bourne, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. James Stewart.
GULF STREAM, Capt. Robert Mount.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. William F. McCorey.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. Williams.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

The New-York and Mobile Steamship Company's steamship
EUTAW,
Capt. C. D. Conyer,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 East River, for MOBILE, and will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock.
Goes to wharf with all her cargo, and insures at the lowest rates.
For freight or passage apply to
STARBUCK & WHEELER, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

KENTLEDGE AND PIG IRON FOR ballast, in lots to suit purchasers. For sale by WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES FROZEN LIMBS AND CHILBLAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CHAPPED HANDS AND BLISTERS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
HEALS OLD SORES, FLESH WOUNDS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations as if by magic, thus affording relief and a complete cure.
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX!
(Sent by mail for 35 cents.)
For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York. S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston, and by all druggists and country stores.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

has been in use for nearly
HALF A CENTURY,
with the most astonishing success in curing
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
CONSUMPTION,
which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the physician to a greater extent than any other malady, often
YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY
when all others prove ineffectual.
AS A MEDICINE,
RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, SAFE IN ITS OPERATION,
IT IS UNSURPASSED,
while as a preparation free from noxious ingredients poisons or minerals; uniting skill, science and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom, for this class of disease, it is
INCOMPARABLE,
and is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.
SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,
of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:
"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best, cough medicine, with which I am acquainted."
PRICE $1 A BOTTLE.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
a new discovery in medicine which
STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,
by supplying the blood with its vital principle, or life element—IRON.
This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
and all diseases originating in a
BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,
or accompanied by DEBILITY OR A LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM.
Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.
A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen and others, beside much other valuable and interesting matter, will be sent FREE to any one sending us their name and residence.
See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.
J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
Sold by all druggists.

SCROFULA.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER
Is a positive cure for Scrofula in all its manifold forms, as thousands can testify. Circulars free.
Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 22 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New-Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively CURE that distressing disease termed spermatorrhoea, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*
Price $5. Sold in New-York by American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

PATIENTS VISITING DR. H. A. BARROW will observe his hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York, from whence his medical work, HUMAN FRAILTY, is mailed free for 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BATEMAN CONCERTS.
CARD.
MR. BATEMAN is happy to announce that he has succeeded in effecting an arrangement by which, in deference to very general request,
ONE MORE GRAND CONCERT
can be given at the Academy of Music. This will be MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCES OF MLLE. EUPHROSYNE PAREPA, Mr. J. LEVY, HERR CARL ROSA, previous to their departure for Europe on the 24th inst. These celebrated artists, assisted by Mr. S. B. MILLS, the great pianist, and a full orchestra under the direction of HERR CARL ANSCHUTZ, will interpret the following pieces on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME.
Mlle. PAREPA will sing—Rondo and air, "Oh, Let Eternal Honors," from mighty Kings, Judas Maccabeus...Handel.
Polacca, I Lombardi, Verdi, "My Long Hair is Braided"...Wallace.
Mr. J. LEVY, cornet, air and variations, "Alexis," by Hartmann; The Whirlwind Polka.
Herr CARL ROSA, violin, Adagio and Rondo, from Concerto in G Major, by Spohr; Fantasie Caprice, Vieuxtemps.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, piano, Grand Fantasia, from Sonnambula, by Liszt. First Tarantella.
The Orchestra, Overtures, Cortez and der Freyschutz, Nocturno, Midsummer Night's Dream and Grand March.
Tickets, One Dollar; Reserved Seats, 50 Cents Extra. Tickets to be had at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; W. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MLLE. PAREPA.
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.
Fifth Season, 1865-66.
Paul Juignet and C. Drivet...Managers
FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1866.
First time of
LES DOMESTIQUE PEINTS PAR AUX MEMES.
Comedy with song in three acts by Grangé & Deslandes.
LA LIGNE DROITE,
Comedy in one act by Marc Monnier.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets may be obtained from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, at F. DARDONVILLE'S, No. 678 Broadway.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE.

NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress...Miss LUCY RUSHTON
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 11, 1866,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
will be presented, Tobin's comedy, in three acts of
THE HONEYMOON.
The Duke of Aranza...Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Captain Rolando...Mr. C. W. Clarke
Count Montalban...Mr. W. A. Mestayer
Signor Balthasar...Mr. W. S. Higgins
Jaques, (the Mock Duke)...Mr. T. Placide
Lopez...Mr. H. Pearson
Juliana...Miss Lucy Rushton
Volante...Mrs. Mark Smith
Zamora...Mrs. A. W. Young
IN ACT II. A VILLAGE DANCE.
Previous to the comedy the farce of
A MAN WITHOUT A HEAD.
Mr. Oblivious Top...Mr. Walcot
Prices of Admission—Parquet Circle, 75 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, $1; Balcony Private Boxes, $5, $6, $7 and $8, Private Boxes, $10.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer...Mr. H. H. DAVIS
Stage manager...Mr. J. SCHONBERG
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.
TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) will be presented, with a powerful cast, Bulwer's play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
In active preparation
A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Manager
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
First week of the celebrated Equestrian
MR. LEVI J. NORTH.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
commencing at 2½ and 8 o'clock, will be presented
A NEW PROGRAMME
of Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Feats.
THE CHAMPION BAREBACK RIDER,
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
in one of his unapproachable acts
UPON A SWIFT BAREBACK COURSER.
MR. NORTH AND MADAME TOURNAIRE
IN A PANTOMIMIC EQUESTRIAN SCENE.
The entire strength of the
MAMMOTH STAR TROUPE
will be brought out in brilliant and diversified
ACTS IN THE ARENA.

IN-DOOR AND ICE SKATING.

Mr. HENRY GEBHARD begs leave to inform his lady patrons, and the ladies of the fashionable society of New-York in general, that his rooms are now prepared for the instruction of the art of skating on ice. Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily. No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

SKATING—LLEWELLYN PARK.—ALL the ponds in Llewellyn Park (private Park) are in fine order for skating. Proprietors will please take notice.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.
On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.
Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.
At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.
FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:?2 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 6:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. Geer,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. Curtis,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5¼ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW SIDE-WHEEL STEAMBOAT, (iron,) 204 feet long, 28 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; built of the best material and workmanship; 34-inch cylinder, 12 feet stroke, 30 feet diameter; wheel 7½ feet face; boiler most approved for economy and strength, burns ¾ ton coal per hour; draws only 3 feet 6 in. water; having been built expressly to navigate shoal waters; finished and furnished in the best manner and is ready for any river business on 24 hours' notice. Address
REANY, SON & ARCHBOLD, Chester, Penn.
Or their agent, M. F. MERRITT,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. the only place.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, treats all female complaints at No. 6 Amity-place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Lessee and Manager...Mr. W. Stuart
Stage Manager...Mr. J. G. Hanley
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Jan. 11,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will make his eighth professional appearance for nine months, in his grand revival of
HAMLET.
The piece will be presented with the same endeavor as last season to combine splendor of production with strict historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and [illegible] of the several [illegible] to carry out the spirit of the play into the [illegible], and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art. All the scenes have been refreshed and renewed, and new ones have been added to give perfection to the picture.
Every effort has also been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them, and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with
MR. CHARLES BARRON,
who will make his eighth appearance this season as Laertes,
MR. W. H. TAYLOR,
who will make his eighth appearance as the Ghost,
MR. CHARLES KEMBLE MASON,
who will appear as the King,
MR. W. A. DONALDSON,
who will make his eighth appearance in several seasons as Horatio,
MRS. MARIE WILKINS,
who will make her eighth appearance at this theatre, as the Queen,
MISS EFFIE GERMON,
who will make her eighth appearance this season as Ophelia.
Polonius...Mr. John Dyott
Osric...Mr. W. F. Burroughs
First Actor...Mr. Humphrey Bland
First Grave-digger...Mr. W. H. Andrews
Second Grave-digger...Mr. J. L. Donnelly
Player Queen...Miss Andrews
Messrs. Decker, King, Easton, Hogan, Blenan, Jerome, &c., in the other characters.
The scenery has been painted by
Mr. CHARLES WITHAM and assistants.
The original music expressly composed for Mr. Booth's Hamlet, by
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Doors open at 6¾; Overture at 7:30.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
WEDNESDAY, 17th, first
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
of HAMLET.
Doors open at 12½. Commence at 1 o'clock, terminating in time for parties from the country to reach the return trains and boats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager...WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 1866,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the brilliant engagement of the youthful and talented actress,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear in the remarkably successful emotional play of C. W. Tayleure, entitled
EAST LYNNE;
Or, THE ELOPEMENT,
sustaining her great dual characters of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE.
Mr. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, J. Nunan, E. Barry, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, Rendle, Nolan, &c., &c.; Misses Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Carrie Burke, Everett, &c., &c., in the cast.
FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear in East Lynne.
Mr. Wheatley begs to announce that he has made an engagement with
MISS BATEMAN,
THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIENNE,
who will make her first appearance since her return from Europe, on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,
in her celebrated character of
LEAH.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor...MR. J. W. LINGARD.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
The great drama of
MOLL PITCHER;
OR,
FORTUNE-TELLER OF LYNN.
And the Nautical Drama of
LAFITTE; OR, THE PIRATE OF THE GULF.
And the Farce of
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn; second quarter, classes for beginners are now forming; all the fashionable dances are taught. For a circular containing terms, &c., send or apply as above; inclose twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, commencing Jan. 2, 1866.
NEW CLASSES for beginners, for advanced pupils, and for "the German."
Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*," the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 212 5th-av., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 202 Fourth-avenue, near 22d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, Everett Rooms, corner of 34th-st. and Broadway. Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 9th January, 1866.
Meeting at 8 P. M., THURSDAY, 11th January, Sixth lecture on *Currency, Resources and Indebtedness of the United States*, by GEORGE A. POTTER, Esq.
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Sec.

SCIENCE AND ART.

The Polytechnic branch of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in Room No. 24 Cooper Building. Topics—Boiler incrustations; boiler explosions; Norman Wiard's new experiments inoxidizing metals and alloys. Admission free.
S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
T. D. STETSON, Secretary.

LECTURE ON THE YOSEMITE VALLEY, CAL.—Rev. F. C. EWER will lecture on this subject for the benefit of the Christ Church Sisterhood of Industry at the S. S. room of the church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Entrance on 35th-st. Tickets 50 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIARIES FOR 1866

IN GREAT VARIETY.
Published and sold at wholesale by
KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
and STATIONERS,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.,
New-York.

A NEW BOOK.
BY THE AUTHOR OF THE IRVINGTON STORIES.
HANS BRINKER;
OR,
THE SILVER SKATES.
A STORY OF LIFE IN HOLLAND.
Superbly illustrated by F. O. C. DARLEY and THOS. NAST.
1 vol., 347 pp., richly bound in cloth, beveled boards, $2.
The publisher takes great pleasure in offering the above charming volume to the public. Already it has called forth warm commendation from the press. Refreshingly original in style, and combining an intensely interesting plot with the useful features of a book of travels, it is eminently a book for family reading. From grandfather down to Master Bob, the restless fun-loving plague of the household, all will take a deep interest in the story of Hans Brinker and the Skaters of Holland.
For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address, on receipt of price by the publisher,
JAMES O'KANE,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

GEOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA—VOL. I.

The first volume of the GEOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA is now ready for delivery. It is a Report of Progress, and Synopsis of the Fieldwork, both geological and topographical, from the year 1860 to 1864, and is illustrated by a steel-plate and 88 engravings on wood. The volume contains 525 pages super-royal 8vo size, printed on superior paper, and handsomely bound in cloth. Only a few copies are reserved for sale in the Eastern States and in Europe. The price of this volume is fixed for the present at $4, gold, and the receipts are, by law, paid into the Common School Fund of California.
B. WESTERMANN & CO., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Publications of the "Geological Survey of California."

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.), No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also solid Chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

MEETINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—AN ADjourned meeting of the New-England Society will be held at Delmonico's, No. 2 East 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Members are earnestly requested to attend. New members will be elected.
E. D. MORGAN, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA
TWICE EACH DAY.
ONLY CIRCUS ON BROADWAY.
BEAUTIFUL DRAMAS.
LIVING HUMAN WONDERS.
100,000 CURIOSITIES. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.

CIRCUS TROUPE and THOROUGHBRED HORSES.
TRICK PONY, "WILD BILL."
A GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS
IN DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
Previous to the Circus the domestic drama of the
WHITE FARM, OR THE ASSASSIN STEWARD.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE LIVING GIANTS.
THREE OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS IN THE WORLD.
MISS LIZZIE READ, the beautiful Miniature Lady.
TWO BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
JOHN BATTERSBY, Living Skeleton, weighs 57 lbs.
HANNAH BATTERSBY, his wife, weighs 700 lbs.
A MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN and celebrated
SNAKE CHARMER.
HANDLES THE LARGEST LIVING SNAKES.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
A GLASS STEAM ENGINE IN MOTION.
Albino Boy, Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, and Grand Aquaria.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress...Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager...J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK
of the successful Spectacular Romance, entitled
MONTE CRISTO,
or the
LONE PRISONER OF THE CHATEAU D'IF,
in which the favorite and eminent artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
(having recovered from his late indisposition,) will appear as
EDMOND DANTES.
The Spectacle produced in a style of magnificence surpassing any previous production at this theatre, with
GORGEOUS SCENERY, DELIGHTFUL MUSIC, HUMOROUS MASKS, COSTUMES, WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,
will be produced the beautiful play in five acts, entitled
ST. MARC;
Or, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE,
performed throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and America with most unqualified approbation; written expressly by J. H. Wilkins, Esq., for Mr. E. L. Davenport, and in which that artist will appear in his original character, supported by a
CAST OF CHARACTERS WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises precisely at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager...G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING.
THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS.
THE GRAND COMBINATION.
THE WONDERFUL DOGS, LAFAYETTE AND THUNDER.
MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE.
HANDY ANDY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MR. I. M. WEHLI
has the honor to announce that he will give
THREE GRAND MATINEES,
assisted by the eminent artists,
MME. FLEURY URBAN
and
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.
Admission $1, to all parts of the house.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MISS BATEMAN'S FIRST APPEARANCE.
Orchestra seats can be had at No. 669 Broadway, under Lafarge House; also, seats for Mr. Booth for any evening; also, tickets can be had for all first-class balls of the season.

DODWORTH HALL.

Engagement of Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA.
The second lecture of the course,
"MRS. SLOCUM AT THE OPERA,"
The third, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.
"THE LAW IN RE—'MIDGE vs. FIDGE,'"
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.
Tickets 75 cents, to be obtained at the music-stores of Horace Waters, Wm. A. Pond & Co., and Beer & Schirmer, Broadway.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7½.

THE CALEDONIAN CLUB BALL,

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 1866.

INSTRUCTION.

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CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
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FOR THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, NO. 907 BROADWAY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY will resume its duties, 4 P. M., Jan. 11, 1866, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn. This academy affords the most thorough classical, scientific, mathematical and military instruction. The accommodations are ample; the discipline efficient. Young men desiring to enter the academy can obtain circulars by applying to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware County, Penn.

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AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS 7½.
GEORGE WOOD...MANAGER
SPLENDID RECEPTION
BY A DENSELY CROWDED AUDIENCE
of our great Comedian,
JOHN E. OWENS,
in his
FAMOUS PERSONATION OF SOLON SHINGLE.
In New-York last season Mr. Owens electrified the town with his masterly personation, which enjoyed a brilliant "run" of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY consecutive nights, and was pronounced by the entire critical press of the metropolis
"ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT PIECES OF CHARACTER ACTING EVER SEEN ON ANY STAGE."
In London, where his engagement of six weeks was extended to eight, Mr. Owens' artistic success was equally brilliant. The entire press of London, and especially the leading critical organs of London, the *Athenæum*, *Literary Review*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the London *Times*, though they denounced the original piece as unworthy of Mr. Owens' genius, united in pronouncing his personation as the most consummate and perfect characterization with which the English stage of the present day is familiar, an opinion which
CHARLES DICKENS, THE NOVELIST,
warmly and fully indorsed, in an unsolicited letter of congratulation now in Mr. Owens' possession.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
the new three-act American Drama,
SOLON SHINGLE.
SOLON SHINGLE...MR. JOHN E. OWENS
Supported by
A FULL AND EXCELLENT CAST.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY BY GRAIN.
SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.
Commencing at 1½ o'clock.
Seats for the Matinee and for the nights can be
SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½; begins at 8.
INTERESTING AND EFFECTIVE DRAMA,
alternating with
SPARKLING AND BRILLIANT COMEDY.
Programme according to this arrangement:
THURSDAY,
Colman's comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, J. F. Ringgold, Graham, Mrs. Vernon and Miss Madeline Henriques.
FRIDAY (second time) and SATURDAY, (third time,) a drama, in five acts, by Tom Taylor, Esq., founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel,
HENRY DUNBAR;
Or, THE OUTCAST.
MONDAY—A popular comedy.
TUESDAY—HENRY DUNBAR.
In preparation, Boucicault's charming comedy, THE IRISH HEIRESS, and Sheridan's fine comedy, THE RIVALS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MISS BATEMAN.
It is with much pleasure that Mr. WHEATLEY announces the engagement of the eminent young American tragedienne, Miss BATEMAN, who, after an absence abroad of three years, will make her reappearance at Niblo's Garden, on
MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1866,
in her celebrated rôle of LEAH, in Mosenthal's beautiful tragedy of that name.
The long career of Miss Bateman in England, where her many successes in the legitimate drama, and in those characters which she will repeat here, have been acknowledged and recorded by the ablest pens, and witnessed by the largest audiences ever assembled within the walls of either Metropolitan or Provincial theatres, renders it unnecessary to dwell on the interesting event of her reappearance in the city where she has always been so warmly welcomed. Mr. Wheatley will celebrate the occasion by presenting the drama in which Miss Bateman appears in a way worthy of the young artiste's reputation, and the hearty appreciation which the public has always so generally lavished on her efforts.
The sale of tickets during Miss Bateman's engagement will continue six days in advance. The box sheet will be opened on the corresponding day in each previous week.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.

AT IRVING HALL,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 8.
Mr. Thomas takes great pleasure in announcing to the subscribers and the public generally, that he has succeeded in making arrangements with Mr. Bateman for the appearance of the celebrated and popular Prima Donna,
MLLE. PAREPA,
AT THE THIRD SYMPHONY SOIREE,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 8.
SOLOISTS,
MLLE. PAREPA,
MR. CARL WOLFSOHN,
Together with
THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.
Conductor...MR. AGRICOL PAUR.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.
TICKETS...$1 50 each,
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Manager and Proprietor...R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MORE NOVELTIES. SUPERB ATTRACTIONS.
A continued succession of
NEW ARTISTS.
First week of the renowned Comedian,
SAM RYAN,
who will appear as
TIM O'BRYAN, THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
The beautiful Ballet Divertisement entitled
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New Negro Comicalities, Songs, Dances, &c., by
THE FAMOUS TROUPE.
A constant change of performance
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

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Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION! BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF MR. CHARLES HENRY.
The pleasing vocalist will sing the beautiful, pathetic
COME HOME, FATHER.
Dan Bryant will speak his side-splitting stump speech,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE, 101 ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
received nightly with screams of laughter, introducing
LITTLE MAC as Jocko, the Monkey.
Positively last week of Charley White's nautical sketch,
BLACK-EYED WILLIAM.
ROLLIN HOWARD,
the great burlesque artist, on Wednesday evening next.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,

At the residence of Mrs. Dr. LOZIER, No. 361 West 34th-st.,
THURSDAY, JAN. 11, AT 7½ P. M.,
for the benefit of the
MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

MISS BATEMAN AS LEAH.

Her first appearance on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15,
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets for sale at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, 21 Nassau-st.

MISS BATEMAN.—RESERVED SEATS CAN be had for any night at T. J. RAYNOR'S DRUG STORE, No. 586 Broadway, opposite NIBLO'S GARDEN.

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is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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CELEBRATED AND UNEQUALED
PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES
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FIRST-PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL.
FOR
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Similar testimonials were awarded these Unequaled Instruments at the State Fairs of Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, and wherever they have been Exhibited in Competition during 1865. The Cycloid Piano has superiority of actual melodious power, and a purity and vocality of tone, a perfection of touch, a just mechanical construction, and will stand in tune longer than any other form of piano. N. B.—Warranted for six years. Warerooms, No. 2 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.
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TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
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No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
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PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY STYLE at great reduction in prices; examine for yourselves; each instrument warranted for five years. 3 second-hand pianos.
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MUSICAL.—PRIVATE VOCAL CLASSES, UNDER the direct supervision of two well-known Professors. For terms, call or send for circular at No. 543 Broadway. Piano, violin and guitar taught on favorable terms. Address PROFESSOR, No. 543 Broadway.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS, INDORSED by the highest authority as the BEST in several important particulars. Also, pianos and melodeons at bargains. GEO. G. SAXE, No. 131 Grand-st., New-York.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES

Manufactory and Warerooms,
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EXECUTION IN NEWARK.

Morris Ellsworth Hung for Murder.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Extraordinary Prayer and Confession of the Condemned.

His Execution and Scenes Connected with it.

The execution, by hanging, of Morris Ellsworth, at Newark, yesterday, was one of the most remarkable events in the annals of American jurisprudence, and many years must pass before the parties connected with the scene officially, or as simple spectators, will recover from its effects—mental or moral.

Ellsworth was born in Bergen, Hudson County, New-Jersey, where he always lived. As a boy he was kind-hearted, good-natured, full of fun, but rather simple. Without permanent occupation, he found enough to do in waiting upon restaurant tables, going errands, &c., until he became enamored of a young and pretty girl of loose morals, from whose society he seemed utterly unable to tear himself. Early in the war he enlisted, receiving $500 bounty, and went out as servant with Col. Cooper, of the Second New-Jersey, having first married the woman, who wanted his money. During his absence his wife continued her dissolute career, and was well known throughout Newark as an exceedingly bad, though very beautiful woman. When Ellsworth returned his wife refused to live with him. He obtained work in a restaurant, and exerted himself to please and regain her. She was obstinate, he became furious, and on several occasions threatened to shoot her, hoping thereby to induce her to live with him. On one occasion he provided himself with a pistol to shoot cats, and while he had the pistol in his pocket he accepted an invitation to go to a picnic. There he met his wife, and urged her to go home with him; she refused, and, after a scene, they separated. He watched, and saw her leave the place with two men and another woman. He followed them to a house in Market-street, and on opening the door of a room, saw her on the floor, and her paramour standing beside her. Quite naturally a scene ensued, and he was put out of the room by his wife's friend. He went a second time, finding her in the same position. Thinking to frighten her, he says, he drew and discharged his pistol, supposing the slug would pass over her head. She was frightened, and attempting to rise, received the ball, and died.

Morris was arrested, tried before Judge Haynes, of the Oyer and Terminer, Cortlandt Parker, Esq., being the prosecutor. G. N. Abeel, Esq., of Newark, ably defended him, but the jury gave a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to be hung on the 26d of December, 1865, but in consequence of an application made to the Governor by his counsel, he was reprieved until the 10th of January, in order that the physicians might examine him and report as to his mental status. The Governor in New-Jersey is not vested with the pardoning power; the Court of Pardons alone can interfere with a sentence. Before them the evidence was laid, but they did not deem it sufficient to warrant their interference. The fact is, that although the man was not idiotic or insane, he was simple-minded; with all the affectionate instincts of an animal, but destitute of mental power beyond that of an intelligent dog.

It being officially announced that he must be hung on the appointed day, he was transferred to the custody of Sheriff Ricord, a high-minded gentleman of rare courtesy and Christian sympathy. Preparations were made for the execution, invitations extended to the proper parties, and every care taken of the condemned.

The gallows has been used before but three times, and strangely enough every one thus far executed thereon has suffered for the murder of a wife or sister. The record as completed yesterday stands as follows:

Name.	Crime.	Victim.
Erpenstine	Murder	Wife.
McMahon	Murder	Sister.
Maud	Murder	Sister.
Ellsworth	Murder	Wife.

The arrangement was simple—it consisted of two uprights and a cross beam, along which ran the rope over two pullies down through the floor where it was fastened to several enormous iron weights. These were held up by a smaller rope, which ran up through the floor over a cleet adjoining a foot-spring; this spring, when touched by the foot, would push the smaller rope from the cleet, and the weights being unheld would fall with tremendous force, and jerk far up into the air whatever might be at the other end of the rope.

We now propose to narrate how the culprit passed the few hours immediately preceding his appearance on the scaffold.

On Sunday last Ellsworth indicated a desire to see a clergyman. Several have been in constant attendance upon him, but on this occasion the Rev. Moses Manning visited him. They talked long and earnestly, and after a full and contrite delivery on the part of the prisoner, he was baptized and partook of the sacrament. Since then he spent until Tuesday night the greater part of his time in religious exercises, appearing to realize, so far as one of his ability could, his position, prospects, danger and hope. He slept well on Tuesday night, and awoke early yesterday morning, greeting cheerfully his professional visitors, and expressing himself ready and willing to die. His conversation was interlarded with the usual extravagant ejaculations which accompany the religious ecstacies of men of his temperament, so that while it was evident that he was sincere and derived comfort from his own wandering expressions, there was no evidence of intelligent appreciation of his moral accountability, or the means by which he was to be saved. He had no appetite, and could eat nothing. He expressed great regret that his father and mother did not come to bid him good-bye, and made some requests of a strictly private nature as to the distribution of his few effects.

At 10:30 o'clock he expressed a desire for religious services, and he was l d into the corridor of the jail, a long, narrow, high, white-washed corridor, based with a row of cells, which were surmounted by half-a-dozen tiers, all occupied by prisoners. He took a seat near the door of his room, and, surrounded by the clergy and his friends, went through a most extraordinary season of religious ministration, and, we judge, consolation. There were present at this time Rev. Moses Manning, Rev. Mr. Heuston, Rev. Dr. Thompson, the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Harcourt, Rev. J. Atkinson, Rev. Dr. Parker, Rev. Dr. Fish, Officer Lent, Counsellor Abeel, one or two members of the press and a guard, while from behind the grated cells peered the faces, old and young, of criminals anxious to gaze at their departing comrade. Mr. Heuston led off with a hymn, Mr. Atkinson followed with a hearty prayer, which the prisoner liberally interspersed with "amens," then another hymn was sung, after which the prisoner made the following most extraordinary prayer and confession, than which nothing more quaint, childlike and simple has before been printed. He said, while sobbing bitterly, substantially as follows:

"Oh, dear Heavenly Father, I have come up before you for about the last time to thank you for your goodness to me, and Oh, Heavenly Father, you know what you have done for me all my life, and how you have kept me from sin and wickedness, and I would break away from you. But Oh, Heavenly Father, you know that I was very sick once and thought I was going to die, and you spared my life so that I might seek my Saviour and not be lost; and then, Oh, Heavenly Father, after having lived around here all my life, I met a young lady and I loved her; and Oh, Heavenly Father, although my mother and all wanted me not to marry her, I did, because I loved her and wanted to make her a good woman. And then, Oh, Heavenly Father, when I went to the army I married her, and she was married in a black dress; and my mother said that the time would come when either I would mourn for her or she would mourn for me, because she was married in mourning; and, Oh, Heavenly Father, she was right. And then, Oh, Lord, it was the 26th of August, 1863, I married her, and then I went to the army and was sick in the hospital and got well, so that I might have another chance to seek the Saviour; and Oh, Heavenly Father, when I came back my wife, whom I loved, she was with another man, and then I took her and tried to make her good, and I gave her $5 to go to her aunt's, and then I heard she had run away, but I couldn't believe it, Heavenly Father, because she said she'd write to me, and my mother said she had run away and I wouldn't believe her, but the Saturday night rolled swiftly round and I went to Hudson City, but there was no letter there, and then I found she had run away with another man. But I forgave her, for Christ was then stirring in my heart, and I wanted her home again. I then went to Jersey City and saw her, but she ran away, although I wanted to speak to her. But oh, Heavenly Father, she ran away with a young man. I was at—

Chaplain—Pray to Jesus.

Prisoner—I do. I have made my own death, I have hung myself; and oh, Heavenly Father, I said once that I would never live to be hanged, but I resisted the temptation, and I said I would escape from prison, but I resisted temptation because I thought if I did escape punishment and did escape prison, Oh Heavenly Father, I could not escape Thee.

Chaplain—Come, Morris, thank Jesus for what he has done; lean on Him, and then you need not fear.

Prisoner—Oh, Heavenly Father, I am ready to die When Jesus died upon the cross he died a more terrible death than mine; when he was taken out to die the crowds went out to see him die; why then should I faint? And Jesus said to the thief, "this day shalt thou be with me in Paradise," and so he says to me.

The officer then took Ellsworth back into his cell, and summoned Drs. B. L. Dodd (County Physician), Zeh, H. H. Tichnor, W. O. Gorman, D. S. Smith, C. M. Vanderpool and McFarlane, who, at the request of the Sheriff, examined the prisoner to see if he needed any stimulant. They decided that he did, and Officer Lent kindly furnished him some from time to time from his bottle. Mr. Joseph C. Tompkins, Marshal of Orange, took him some bread, meat and tea, a part of which he ate with apparent relish; after which he was dressed in a suit of clothes furnished by a bounty-broker, an inmate of the prison.

At 11:30, Dr. H. H. Tichnor, Officer Lent, and a colored friend, with a member of the press, saw him for a few moments. He wore a black cloth cap, rolled up over his scalp, a white shirt, black vest, pants and slippers. He was in better mental trim than before, the stimulant evidently having been of great benefit to him. He was exhorted to die like a man, putting his trust in God. He said he would, but that he wanted to make a speech before he died. He was urged not to do so, lest the strain might be too much for him, and he was content to leave the world without his farewell address.

At 12 o'clock precisely the Sheriff sent word that all was ready, and that the time had arrived for the execution. The prisoner's arms were pinioned securely, and he was led out by Officer Lent, attended by Officers J. S. Ball, Ira Campbell and Isaac C. Thompson.

The gallows stood at the further end of a wide corridor of the jail, on one side of which are grated windows, and on the other several corridors of cells filled with prisoners. Some 300 spectators stood beyond a rope, which kept them from trenching upon the inclosure devoted to the attendants upon the final scene. At the left hand of the frame stood Sheriff Ricord, with his deputies, accompanied by Sheriff Messerles, of Hudson County. The Sheriff was dressed in a dark dress suit, buff vest and white gloves. Behind the scaffold stood the physicians, and at its right were the members of the press.

Ellsworth walked manfully but quietly to his position, and after a moment's hesitation the Sheriff said: Good people of New-Jersey, I am here to-day to execute upon Morris Ellsworth the sentence of the law, by authority of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this county. He was sentenced for a previous day, was reprieved until the 10th of January, and now waits the execution of his sentence. The order for this was sent me by the Governor under the broad seal of the State, and the same I now read in your presence. (He then read the warrant.) Morris Ellsworth have you anything to say?

To this the prisoner said: I wish to say that I am ready to die. The Sheriff has been very kind to me since I came here; so has the keeper of the prison and all connected with it; may you all take warning by me, and stop your sins before it is too late. Brother Thompson and that gentleman (the chaplain) have been very good to me and have shown me the way to Jesus. I am ready to die; Jesus is my friend; I see Jesus in the Heavenly plain; He will come out to meet me and give me a mansion in the skies. I am ready to go. Farewell to you all.

Rev. Dr. Thompson then read a portion of the 51st Psalm, and Rev. Dr. Parker followed in prayer. They shook hands with the prisoner as did others, to whom he said "Good-bye; meet me in Heaven." The Sheriff stretched forward and shook him heartily by the hand, at which he said, "Meet me in Heaven, Sheriff. God bless you. Good-bye."

The black cap was then drawn over Ellsworth's eyes, and the Sheriff, whose voice trembled with emotion, said: "Good people of New-Jersey, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the State, by virtue of my office and the authority of the Governor, under the broad seal of the State, I do now execute the sentence of the law upon Maurice Ellsworth, and may God have mercy on his soul.

As the last word passed his lips the Sheriff pressed his foot upon the spring, the weights fell with a heavy thud, and the body was jerked suddenly and with great force to the very top of the tree. The Sheriff waited a moment, and then with uplifted hands rushed from the scene, casting back a glance of horror and dismay. For a while the contractions of the muscles were painfully evident; the chest heaved up and down with force; the limbs twitched vigorously; the hands were tightly clenched, and all the more unpleasant physical developments were observable. The fall was too short; the neck was not broken, and the man died of strangulation. The record of his pulse is as follows:

Minutes.	Pulsation.	Minutes.	Pulsation.
2	120	4	92
3	146	5	Scarcely perceptible
3½	120		

The body remained upon the rope 28 minutes, and was then lowered into a coffin and removed for examination.

We are under many obligations for courtesies and facilities extended by Sheriff Ricord, Officer Lent, Dr. Ticknor and Dr. Dodd.

The New Steamship Hermann.

A very pleasant dinner was given yesterday by the New-York agents of the North German Lloyd on board of their splendid new steamship *Hermann*, in honor of her first and very successful voyage. The *Hermann* is one of the best vessels of her class afloat, substantially constructed and fitted up with everything necessary to insure the safety and convenience of passengers. The ship is divided into five bulkheads, all fitted and fastened as required by Lloyds, and perfectly water-tight and secure. The bulkheads around the engine-room, boiler-room and both galleys, are constructed of iron plates, stiffened by angle irons three feet apart. The anchors, capstans, &c., are all of the best manufacture. The anchors are weighed by steam. There are pumps in all the compartments, besides two powerful double-acting force-pumps, which are provided with sufficient length of hose to reach every part of the ship. The galleys and sculleries are also provided with pumps. The cabins of this fine ship are fitted up with great elegance. The first cabin has a saloon, seventy feet long and twenty feet wide, the staterooms, with berths for ninety passengers, ranging on each side of it. The saloon is finished with bird's-eye maple, with rosewood and gilt mouldings. The panels between the stateroom doors are tastefully ornamented with artistically-painted bunches of flowers and groups of fruit. The ladies' cabin, the smoking-room, pantry, library, closets, etc., connected with the cabin, are fitted up with great elegance, and with a special view to the comfort of the cabin passengers. The Captain's suite of rooms is just forward of the main saloon; adjoining it, and forward of it, on the same deck, are the staterooms and messrooms of the ship's officers, all very neatly and comfortably furnished. The afterpart of the third deck is fitted up for second-class passengers, with skylights from upper deck. Its arrangements lack somewhat of the elegance of those of the upper saloon, but the comfort of the passengers has been studied with just as much attention. The staterooms, with berths for 120 passengers, are large, neatly furnished, and well lighted and ventilated. The ladies' room, as well as the pantry, closets, etc., are all that can be desired. The third-class passengers, of whom about five hundred can be accommodated, have the whole of the third deck forward of the second cabin. The steerage is fitted up with portable bed places; has convenient access to the upper decks in different parts amidships and forward, and is perfectly ventilated and lighted. The cabins, officers' rooms, messrooms, smoking-rooms, etc., are heated by steam. The upholstery work, curtains, bedding, china, earthenware, crystal, cutlery, plate, etc., are all of the very best material and make. For the preservation of meat, poultry, fish, etc., an ice-house is provided, stowing, beside over 15,000 pounds of these articles, twenty-five tons of ice. There are five compasses of the most approved make on board, all carefully adjusted; and the ship contains every requisite for safe and convenient navigation.

The chief officers of the *Hermann* are: Capt. G. Wenke, Commander; K. Dreyer, Chief Officer; Fr. Von Tronchin, Purser; Joseph Watt, Chief-Engineer; Dr. C. W. L. Bohn, Surgeon; W. Schneider, Chief-Steward; C. O. Bruninghaus, Chief-Cook.

Naval Ordnance Sale.

By order of H. A. Wise, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, a large lot of old and unserviceable navy cannon was disposed of at public auction, under the superintendence of Capt. Mullany, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday. Only about forty persons were present at the sale, which began about noon, and ended about 2:30 o'clock. These guns, before delivery to purchasers, will be mutilated so as to be of no service as an arm of offence or defence; otherwise they would have brought large prices, and met with a ready sale.

The first lot consisted of three 15-inch guns, for which no one would bid.

Lot.	Price per lb.	Purchaser.	Lot.	Price per lb.	Purchaser.
2	1c.	S. Robbins.	21	1⅛c.	Colwell & Bro.
3	1c.	Westlake&Hofmeir	22	1¼c.	J. Simons.
4	15-16c.	McKee & Judson.	23	1⅛c.	J. Simons.
5	⅞c.	E. B. Cutler.	24	13-16c.	D. Pettie.
6	½c.	Westlake&Hofmeir	25	13-16c.	E. Cutler.
7	⅝c.	D. Cassidy.	26	⅝c.	E. B. Cutler.
8	¾c.	D. Cassidy.	27	¾c.	D. Andrews.
9	⅝c.	Andrews & Bros.	28	⅞c.	E. Cutler.
10	⅞c.	E. B. Cutler.	29	13-16c.	McKee & Judson.
11	⅞c.	S. Robbins.	30	1¼c.	J. Simons.
12	⅞c.	S. Robbins.	31	¾c.	Westlake&Hofmeir
13	13-16c.	E. B. Cutler.	32	11-16c.	D. Andrews.
14	1c.	S. Robbins.	33	1c.	Wm. Brady.
15	13-16c.	Colwell & Bros.	34	15-16c.	D. Andrews.
16	½c.	D. Cassidy.	35	1⅛c.	J. Simons.
17	1c.	S. Robbins.	36	¾c.	M. Kenyon.
18	¾c.	E. B. Cutler.	37	¾c.	Westlake&Hofmeir
19	1⅛c.	E. B. Cutler.	38	9-16c.	Colwell & Bros.
20	1c.	D. Pettie.			

Lot No. 39 consisted of forty of the famed "Ericsson Torpedoes," weighing 108,400 lbs., which were manufactured at a large cost, and with which the inventor promised to clear out Charleston or any other harbor. They proved a failure, being dangerous to use, and unwieldly. Yesterday they brought 15-16 of a cent per lb., Messrs. Colwell & Brothers being the purchasers.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

ARREST OF THREE OF THE THIEVES.

Partial Confession of One of the Parties Implicated.

Besides the facts published in our evening edition of last night, which were mainly comprehended in an article copied from a New-Haven paper, we have since ascertained some new items of interesting news in regard to this affair. The investigation of the arrested men has been going on at Norwalk, and also the officers have been busily at work in this city, on information received from the prisoners or otherwise procured. Of course all the officers of the Express Company were on the anxious watch, and among the others, Mr. Henry Sandford, who is the Superintendent of the Eastern Department of the Express Company's business, having received certain information from the officers in charge of the old man Tristam, who had come on from Norwalk for the purpose of pointing out where certain parts of the property was concealed in this city, which enabled him to give a very shrewd surmise as to the whereabouts of certain amounts of the stolen property, at once determined on prompt action. At an early hour on Tuesday morning he went to the private residence of Justice Shandley, of Essex Market Police Court, No. 167 Henry-street, accompanied by Detective Rogers, of the Eleventh Precinct, and at once made known to the Justice, who expressed his willingness to go at once to his office and issue the requisite papers, his offer to go with the officer and personally authorize the search having been declined by them on the score of policy. The search warrant having been properly issued, Officer Rogers and Mr. Sandford proceeded to the house No. 100 Division-street. Justice Shandley, also, was of the party, though keeping at a judicious distance until his appearance was no longer likely to make mischief by giving a premature alarm.

According to the affidavit of Mr. Sandford, that part of the stolen property which they had reason to believe was concealed in this particular house consisted of $40,000 gold coin, $50,000 United States Bonds and Certificates, $150,000 National bank notes and United States Treasury notes, and $5,000 worth of gold jewelry. Total, $245,000.

The premises were occupied in part by John B. Barmore, or Barry, as he sometimes gave his name, and the house was thoroughly searched. Concealed in various places about the premises were found $375 in gold, and $3,000 in 7-30 United States Bonds, a lot of unsigned National bank notes of the face value of $77,650, and $5,457 in National bank notes, signed, with other bills to the amount of $280, amounting in all to $86,762.

This money is stated to be the contents of the package that the old man Tristam brought down from Norwalk in his lap, and which he refused to have checked.

The stolen money was taken due care of, and Barmore taken in custody by Officer Rogers, and he was subsequently taken before Justice Shandley, when he was committed for examination.

It appears that Tristam, or "Gus Tristam," as he is more familiarly known, and who has been arrested at Norwalk, Conn., on a charge of being a principal in the Express robbery, is a well-known character to the police. He is also a brother of Mrs. Barmore, in whose husband's residence the property was found. It is stated also that "Gus" employed a cousin of his, who is described as "Old man Tristam," to convey a bag of money from Norwalk to his sister, who lived in Division-street. The old man performed the service and received $25 for doing so. On his return from New-York to Norwalk he was arrested, and being questioned by the officer at once confessed what he knew, and returning to the city with the officer, pointed out the house in Division-street as hereinbefore described.

The Lockwood and Clark who were arrested at Norwalk, and who are now in custody, are and have been for some time well known to the police, and their former character will not stand them in very good stead in the pending examination. The fact that on their persons were found a watch and certain other portions of the missing jewelry, which they could by no possibility have come honestly by, will go far to settle the case.

The Express authorities in this city, including the Superintendent, Mr. John Hoey, are confident that they have the right men, and also that the arrest has followed so closely on the heels of the crime, that the rogues have had no time to dispose of any of the property whatever. Indeed, Mr. John Hoey gives it as his opinion the money will be recovered "to the last dollar."

The subjoined article, from the New-Haven *Journal* of the 10th, will show in what manner the arrest was effected:

Yesterday afternoon, Assistant Superintendent Spooner, of Bridgeport, accompanied by S. B. Beardsley, Esq., and Sheriff Barnum of the same place, proceeded to Norwalk and arrested two men on suspicion of being engaged in the robbery of the express safes on the Saturday night train, and found on examination after the arrest, that they had got the right fellows. The manner in which the arrest came about is as follows: On Saturday evening three men called at the hotel in Stamford and registered their names, two of them as Lockwood and the other as Clark. Their actions toward each other at first, so far as observed, was that of strangers, and no one supposed that they were acquaintances. They had been there but a short time when one of them desired to hire a conveyance to go to Norwalk, but he did not wish to have a driver accompany him, saying that he was going to take some ladies, and there would not be room. Being a stranger, the livery man would not let the fellow have the conveyance unless he sent a driver with it, notwithstanding he was offered ten dollars for it. After the failure to hire a conveyance, the fellows were then seen for the first time to hold a conversation with each other. They remained all night at Stamford, and the next morning took the train and went to Norwalk. While at Stamford their presence and appearance was such as to excite the remark from citizens that they "wouldn't wonder if these fellows were the ones that robbed the express." On arriving in Norwalk they hired a conveyance and went upon the hill back of the village to an old shoemaker's named Tristam, who is an uncle of Clark's. Here they stopped over night and returned to the village the next day (Monday.) On Monday morning the old man Tristam came down with a bundle which appeared to be pretty heavy, and which he refused to have checked, and was also scrupulously careful to keep in his hands all the while on his way to New-York, where he took it. In Norwalk, also, the appearance of the three fellows was such as to excite suspicion. Their presence at Norwalk, and the suspicions connected with them, coming to the ears of Superintendent Spooner, yesterday he went over, with the three gentlemen named above, and reconnoitered a little, and then had the two fellows arrested as related. Clark, in the meantime, had absented himself and escaped arrest. He was formerly a substitute broker, and a nephew of Tristam, who had heretofore been supposed to be a perfectly upright man. On the persons of the two men was found a gold watch, some money, and a few other articles, which were in the safes at the time they were robbed, so that their identification is complete. The two men who were arrested have the appearance of being Englishmen. They were put in the lock-up at Norwalk, and will be brought over to Bridgeport this morning and put in jail for safe-keeping. The old man Tristam went with Mr. Spooner yesterday afternoon to New-York to show him what he done with the bundle, and to inform him with whom he left it, so that there is a fair probability that some treasure will be recovered, and it also seems most probable that Clark will soon be secured. The bundle which Tristam took to New-York, from its apparent weight, is supposed to have contained some of the gold.

No further information concerning this remarkable affair has reached us, but we hope in a few days to be able to lay before our readers some particulars as to how the robbery was effected, and where the robbers entered and left the train, with other items of interest.

We have as yet no further particulars of the progress of affairs at Norwalk, though we are assured by the officers that the clues are sufficient to lead to the positive conviction of the men already in charge, and to the tracing up of whoever else may be implicated. In fact, it is very seldom that so extensive a case has been so thoroughly and effectively traced out in so short a time, and we are informed that the detective work has been almost exclusively done by the Express Company's own detectives.

The theory of the robbery cherished by the Express authorities in this city, is that the car was forcibly entered at Forty-seventh-street, and that the car-door was then shut and the robbers then had the safes to themselves till they reached Stamford, or near there, where they got out.

No person connected with the Express Company is suspected.

Trial for Murder.—John Matthews, who was indicted for the murder of John Keevy, by shooting, was placed on trial in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. The alleged offence was committed on the 13th of September, 1865, in a grocery store, corner of Classon-avenue and Butler-street. The parties, it appears, got into a quarrel and exchanged some angry words, when Matthews, seizing a gun fired, the charge entering Keevy's body, from the effects of which he died a few hours thereafter. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides, when the court adjourned. Counsel will sum up this morning.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Organization for 1866—Large Attendance—Re-election of President McLean—Nominations by Mayor Hoffman—The Alleged Election Fraud in the Seventh District—Mr. Horatio P. Allen Claims the Seat—The Board will See About it—Mr. Thomas Boese Holds Over as Clerk.

At 5 o'clock last evening, Thomas Boese, who holds office as clerk during the pleasure of the board, having taken the chair, Commissioner Hitchman moved that, for the purpose of organization, Commissioner Farr be made Chairman. A communication was read from David T. Valentine, Esq., inclosing certificates of the election of the new members of the board, and after roll-call Commissioner Hitchman moved that, if it were not in violation of the laws of the board, Hon. James M. McLean be by acclamation declared President for the year 1866; but the chair informed the gentlemen that such action would be illegal, and thereupon the board went into ballot, and Mr. McLean was elected by a unanimous vote. Commissioner Farr welcomed Mr. McLean to the chair for a third term, and the President returned his thanks for the honor, and then read a communication from Mayor Hoffman, proposing the following-named gentlemen as Commissioners of Common Schools for the year 1866:

First District, Smith Bloomfield; Second District, Henry P. West; Third District, Charles J. Chipp; Fourth District, George Kuester; Fifth District, Washington Murray; Sixth District, John E. Burrill; Seventh District, Thomas E. Landon.

These nominations having been unanimously confirmed, the board received the following

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. HORATIO P. ALLEN.

To the Honorable the Board of Education of the City of New-York:

From a sense of duty to public interests and good morals, and to my own self-respect, I feel impelled most respectfully to represent to your Honorable board that, without any request, act or agency on my part, I was duly nominated as a candidate for School Commissioner in the Seventh School District of the City of New-York, and at the last Charter Election, held on the 5th day of December last, having accepted such nomination, I was duly elected to that office by a plurality of all the votes cast therefor.

That since the said election, either by error or design, a great wrong has been committed, whereby I have been defrauded of my rights, and one of the opposing candidates, James B. Brady, Esq., has been erroneously declared elected to said office, and claims the same by virtue thereof.

That the specific charge which I make is this: That, whereas, the actual votes cast, and in due form canvassed, and publicly announced on the day of the said election, in the Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, were in truth as follows:

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

James B. Brady	111	Horatio P. Allen	210
Frederick A. Smythe	43		

And yet, either by error or design, the said result has since then been so changed, as to read as follows:

James B. Brady	211	Horatio P. Allen	110
Frederick A. Smythe	43		

Thus taking 100 votes which had been cast for me, and adding the same to those which had been cast for the said Brady in that Election District. By reason whereof, the Board of Canvassers of the County of New-York erroneously canvassed the votes in that Election District, as so altered or changed, and thereupon erroneously declared the entire vote in the said School District to be as follows:

James B. Brady	5186	Blank	10
Horatio P. Allen	5130	Scattering	20
Frederick A. Smythe	2598		
Brady over Allen			56

Whereas, without the error referred to, the result in truth and in fact, is as follows:

James B. Brady	5086	Blank	10
Horatio P. Allen	5230	Scattering	20
Frederick A. Smythe	2598		
Allen over Brady			144

In confirmation of the truth and justice of my claim, I beg leave to refer your Honorable Board to the affidavits of both of the canvassers, and both of the poll clerks, who officiated as such, in the said Seventh Election District, Twenty-second Ward, at such election, taken at the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police on the 21st day of December last, in which they all solemnly swear that there were 364 votes cast for School Commissioner, of which Horatio P. Allen received 210; James B. Brady received 111; and Frederick A. Smythe 43. True copies of which are hereto annexed, and the originals are now in my possession.

I beg leave further to state that Joseph F. Green, one of the poll clerks referred to, a book-keeper and an accountant by occupation, at the time of making his said affidavit, produced his original tally, which corresponds precisely with the votes as last above stated, and so also do the copies of the tallies of both of said poll clerks, sent to, and now in the possession of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police.

That said affidavits show that the return made by the said canvassers and poll clerks for School Commissioner, and signed, sealed and delivered to the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, corresponded also precisely with said tallies. I beg leave further to state the important fact that since the said return was canvassed by the Board of Aldermen the same has been surreptitiously and feloniously abstracted from the return of the said Seventh Election District, Twenty-second Ward, and cannot be found in the possession of the Clerk of the said Board of Aldermen, who is the proper custodian thereof.

I would further state that the returns are made by filling up printed blanks, each office voted for having a separate sheet, and merely fastened together at the top, and the last sheet only being signed by the canvassers and poll clerks, so that one sheet may be abstracted, leaving the other sheets entire.

I am informed and believe, and therefore charge that the said return for School Commissioner was fraudulently altered by a change of 100 votes in the particular above mentioned, and that such alteration, by close inspection, would appear upon the face of the return itself. I respectfully submit, therefore, that its abstraction gives just grounds for believing that the charge is true.

I would further state that I am credibly informed and believe that after a careful and accurate canvass on the evening of said election of all the votes cast for School Commissioner in said Seventh Election District, the result was publicly announced by the Chairman, and that the same was in every particular precisely as stated in said affidavits, and was so posted in the room for inspection; and that it was the subject of remark by those present that the said Brady had been beaten in his own district. And as a further evidence of the fact, I beg leave to state that I am further informed and believe that after such canvass was completed, all of the ballots for School Commissioner were returned to the box from which they had been taken and carefully locked up and preserved, and after the announcement of the erroneous result by the Board of County Canvassers was made the said ballots were again counted, and found to agree in every particular with the canvass as announced on the evening of election, and so remain to this day.

Permit me to cite the vote of each party on the school ticket, in the Seventh Election District, Twenty-second Ward, as canvassed by the County Canvassers:

School Commissioner—James B. Brady	211	same ticket.
School Trustee—Michael O'Brien	110	
School Commissioner—Fred. A. Smhpte	43	same ticket.
School Trustee—Michael Grath	40	
School Commissioner—Horatio P. Allen	110	same ticket.
School Trustee—Stephen N. Simonson	222	

I submit that upon its very face it is incredible that such a vote was cast in that district. But correct the error thus:

For School Commissioner—James B. Brady	111
For School Trustee—Michael O'Brien	100
For School Commissioner—Fred. A. Smythe	43
For School Trustee—Michael Grath	40
For School Commissioner—Horatio P. Allen	210
For School Trustee—Stephen N. Simonson	222

And the same becomes consistent and harmonizes with the vote of the respective parties for all the other candidates of that election in that district. In view of all the facts above presented, and the important duty of every good citizen to give his influence and energies to the correcting of all wrongs and abuses, and to preserving the purity of the ballot box, I present, with great confidence, my grievance to your Honorable Body for redress, and I do most respectfully insist that James B. Brady, Esq., has not been duly or lawfully elected a School Commissioner for the Seventh School District; and I do hereby solemnly protest against his filling that office, or being admitted to a seat in your board, or to any of the rights and privileges incident to such office; but, on the contrary, I do most respectfully claim and insist that I am duly and lawfully elected to such office, and am entitled in right and justice to a seat in your honorable board, and to all the rights and privileges incident thereto; and I pray your honorable board to do what of right and justice ought to be done in the premises. Very respectfully, &c.,

H. P. ALLEN.

Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry-st., New-York, Dec. 21, 1865.

City and County of New-York: Stephen P. McClave, residing at No. 234 West Forty-eighth-street, in this city, being duly sworn says:

That he was a Canvasser of election for the Seventh Election District, Twenty-second Ward, for the election held in the City of New-York, on Dec. 5, 1865. That at said election there were 364 votes cast for the office of School Commissioner,

Of which Horatio P. Allen received	210
Of which James B. Brady received	111
Of which Frederick A. Smythe received	42
Total number of votes cast	364

STEPHEN P. McCLAVE.

{ U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp 5c., canceled. } Sworn to before me this 21st of December, 1865. Vincent Clark, Notary Public.

Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry-street, New-York, Dec. 21, 1865.

City and County of New York, ss.: Edward Osborne, residing at No. 121 West Forty-first-street, being duly sworn, says: That he was a Canvasser of election for the Seventh Election District, Twenty-second Ward, for the election held in the City of New-York, on Dec. 5, 1865. That at said election there were 364 votes cast for the office of School Commissioner,

Of which Horatio P. Allen received	210
Of which James B. Brady received	111
Of which Frederick A. Smythe received	43
Total number of votes cast	364

EDWARD OSBORNE.

{ U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 5c., canceled. } Sworn to before me, this 21st of December, 1865. Vincent Clark, Notary Public.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1865.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Edward Osborne, residing at No. 121 West Forty-first-street, being duly sworn, says: I was one of the Canvassers of the Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, held in and for the City of New-York on the 5th inst. I received from the hands of Joseph F. Green, Poll Clerk of said district, the official returns, to be delivered to the Board of Aldermen; said returns were signed, sealed and properly indorsed; I did not open them, nor were they opened while in my possession; I delivered them as I received them, to the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

EDWARD OSBORNE.

{ U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 5c., canceled. } Sworn to before me, this 21st of December, 1865. M. O. Hallenbeck, Notary Public.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1865.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Joseph F. Green, residing at No. 3 Bank-street, being duly sworn says: I was one of the Poll Clerks, and officiated at the polls of the Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward for the Charter election, held in and for the City of New-York on the 5th inst. I kept a tally of the votes cast in said election district. I returned a copy of such tally to the Commissioners of Police. The whole number of votes cast for the office of School Commissioner was three hundred and sixty-four, of which number James B. Brady received one hundred and eleven votes, (111,) Frederick A. Smythe received forty-three votes, and Horatio P. Allen received two hundred and ten votes. I filled the blanks which were sent to the Board of Aldermen, and they agreed with the figures as above stated. I sealed them, indorsed them, and gave them to Edward Osborne, one of the canvassers of said election.

JOSEPH F. GREEN.

{ U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 5c., canceled. } Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st of December, 1865. M. O. Hallenbeck, Notary Public.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1865.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Martin H. Ray, residing at One Hundred and Fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, being duly sworn, says: I was one of the Poll Clerks, officiating at the polls of the Seventh District of the Twenty-second Ward, for the Charter election held in and for the City of New-York on the 5th inst.; I kept a tally of the votes cast at said election, and a copy of which was sent to the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police; the whole number of votes cast for the office of School Commissioner was three hundred and sixty-four, (364,) of which number James B. Brady received one hundred and eleven votes, Frederick A. Smythe received forty-three votes, and Horatio P. Allen received two hundred and ten votes; I filled out the blank which had been left for the purpose, and the figures thereon corresponded with the figures above-stated; it was then signed, sealed and properly indorsed; I have not seen said return since.

MARTIN H. RAY.

{ U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 5c., canceled. } Subscribed and sworn before me, this 21st of December, 1865. M. O. Hallenbeck, Notary Public.

On Motion of Commissioner Farr, the communication was referred to a special committee, and the President nominated, and the board confirmed the nomination of the following named gentlemen as such committee: Horatio P. Allen, James W. Farr, James M. Post, James L. Miller, Richard Warren and Timothy Brennan.

After further routine business, the board adjourned.

THE NEW BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The board, as now organized, is constituted thus:

Districts.
1. Timothy Brennan, James B. Dupignac, Smith Bloomfield.
2. James Hayes, Wilson Small, Henry P. West.
3. James Farr, Samuel B. H. Vance, Charles J. Chipp.
4. James L. Miller, James Turner, George Kuester.
5. S. Weir Roosevelt, Richard Warren, Washington Murray.
6. James M. McLean, James M. Post, John E. Burrill.
7. William Hitchman, James B. Brady,* Thomas E. Landon.

* Seat contested by Horatio P. Allen.

"OURSELVES AND OUR RELATIONS."

Lecture by Mr. Bayard Taylor before the Mercantile Library Association.

About fifteen hundred persons met in Cooper Institute last evening to hear Bayard Taylor give his lecture upon "Ourselves and Our Relations." Mr. Taylor spoke, in substance, as follows:

There is no absolute "best" in the affairs of men; and the expressions which the terms "good" and "bad" should convey ought to be taken relatively, and judgments upon external things should be predicated upon the operation of the things judged. The views of the nations of the earth of their political concerns are quite similar to the views we may take from an observatory constructed with windows of differently colored glass, with aspects in different directions; the American view being through the most gorgeously stained golden hues. The objects of the present lecture are to tone down the brilliancy of the American view, and though it is not the part of any American to try to conceal his national faults, it should be a pleasurable duty to consider features of national life older than all parties. We cling to traditions of the past, and thus resemble many nations of Europe in the similarity of the circumstances shaping our destiny, although the principles on which our nation was erected were entirely novel, and like Adam, we, in all essential respects, began the world anew. Political influences alone could scarcely have brought on the revolution, but it was the material circumstances of the case that brought it on, and that have controlled our policy to a great extent ever since. On the other hand, in Europe, political ideas are the ruling forces, and always have been, and improvement is constantly being made. Even in Austria, the republican system of representation has forced itself into recognition. After a definition, at some length, of the objects of all government, the speaker observed that no form of government should be superior to that of a republic in the matter of progress, but no particular form is to be deemed, of itself, necessarily good or bad. As to the actual differences between the operations of the governmental systems of America and of European nations, the lecturer remarked at considerable length, and in a very interesting manner. Here, government stands aloof from the people, letting them alone so far as possible. In Europe, it is exactly the reverse. In the means of communication, in the rules for managing the transportation of passengers and freight, in the construction and care of highways, in the regulation and disposition of property and labor, in building or taking down, in the employing of servants and the qualifications of servants, in mercantile and banking and all transactions, the hand of the government is to be perceived, interposed as it is, with a view to the public good and safety, even the bread and beer of the shops being duly inspected and passed upon, that the best may be supplied to those who consume. In America some of the States have enacted the "Maine law" popularly so-called, and have thereby gone a step further than the monarchical nations, who say not that a man shall not drink; but that he shall do as he pleases, and if he will drink he shall have that which is fit to be drank. Here there is thorough liberty and slight protection; there perfect protection and not so much personal freedom. In this country there is a frequent and constant oppression and monopoly by corporations, railroad and other, which guide the public without apparent remedy to an entirely unjustifiable degree, and other great evils and wrongs are tolerated and groaned under; in that country there is a governmental attention to small matters, the enforcement of which never would be attempted here, and if attempted would not be submitted to. What we need in America is more protection, while we retain equal liberty. The phenomena of the social condition of America contrasted with that of European nations was next contrasted. We of this country are hagridden by public opinion. And although culture should be taken as the only true standard in this matter, some of us substitute money, locality of residence, and even more silly and foreign controlling forces. It is undoubtedly true that, except in large cities, we enjoy no personal social freedom whatever; and the requirements of respectability bid fair speedily to become very difficult of attainment all over the land. Mr. Taylor cited the case of Mr. Boffin and wife in *Our Mutual Friend*, they having drawn a line through their room, one side being a sanded floor and common fittings for Mr. B.'s enjoyment, the other carpets and luxurious adornments for Mrs. B.; and said if the latter had been an American woman, she would inevitably have had a carpet over the *whole* floor. A noticeable fact is, the difference between the American and European social estimate of women. The basis of that estimate in the old world is suspicion; here it is social and political power. We encourage individual ambition, and our national trait is, discontent. All are engaged in a race to keep up appearances, and several instances of the disastrous results attending that race were narrated. In the European countries the reverse is true; but probably in this matter the introduction of that change in our present stage of growth might not prove beneficial. In Europe, also, the necessity of recreation for all classes, is, with the exception of some of the laboring classes of Great Britain, whose wretchedness is without parallel, nominally recognized. In this respect the difference between them and us is usually incomprehensible to both. Here the tendency is to level all classes and individuals, and for this reason conspicuous greatness is much more seldom reached by individuals, or it probably will be in the future. Our form of government is not fully republican, although we are taught to so esteem it. Norway, to-day, enjoys a more truly democratic-republican government in many respects than we. There representation is upon the decimal system, and a vote of a majority of the representatives is equivalent to that of a majority of the people. In America we have our State Legislatures and our National House of Representatives as a tolerable expression of popular will and feeling; but our Senate and our Electoral College are entirely undemocratic institutions—Rhode Island passing as the equivalent, in power, with New-York; while even in the choice of representatives in Congress, it is a well-known fact that the representation of the heretofore slave States was in gross violation of the democratic idea. These inequalities in political power were tolerated at the outset as concessions to the abstract idea of a State, but are, of course, essentially aristocratic, not democratic, in all their bearings. The life of a republic should lie in the collective intelligence of its people; but in our country it may be found to lie in its collective ignorance. The President has powers not enjoyed by many sovereigns of Europe, and the Cabinet officers are far from accountability to the people. So long as politicians insist on making the people believe that we are incapable of becoming a better and wiser nation, so long we shall possibly fail to grow better and wiser; and if we persistently refuse to correct ourselves, the objects of government may yet be exemplified by Divine Providence on some other soil. Among pernicious customs or tendencies in American life the speaker enumerated, as being suitable for a reformatory work: 1. The habit of frequently changing rulers and law-makers. 2. The system of foreign immigration considered in the light of introducing a new element in politics. 3. The lack of laws compelling the education of children, and punishing people who refuse to educate their offspring. 4. The absence of the spirit of foresight in our administration of government and laws. These several subjects were accompanied with very effective remarks and commentaries, and the lecturer closed with a very interesting and eloquent essay upon the possibilities of a republic.

The lecture occupied nearly an hour and a half in delivery, and was very well received, being several times interrupted by hearty applause.

Lecture on the Yosemite Valley of California.—An interesting lecture on the Yosemite Valley of California will be delivered this evening by Rev. F. C. Ewer, for the benefit of the charity under the charge of the Christ Church Sisterhood of Industry, at the school-room of the church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Poisoned by the Use of Musty Flour.—Information was lodged with the Health Officer yesterday, to the effect that an entire family, residing at No. 586 Columbia-street, had been poisoned by the use of musty flour, bought at a neighboring grocery-store. The victims, five in number, were taken sick with dysentery; two recovered, one child died, and two are still down with the sickness.

Sneak Thief Robbery.—The house of Mr. Fisk, No. 87 Carroll-street, was feloniously entered on Tuesday evening by sneak thieves and robbed of various articles of clothing, valued at $190. A man and woman were seen to come out of the house by a servant girl residing opposite.

The Democratic Primaries.—The Democratic primary meetings were held in the different wards and county towns last evening, and in some places passed off lively. The object was to elect members of the Kings County Democratic General Committee. The contest was animated in all the wards.

Skating.—Skating on the different Brooklyn ponds had been very good for several days. Yesterday the weather having somewhat moderated, large numbers of both sexes availed themselves of the opportunity afforded to enjoy the advantages of this invigorating exercise.

Escaped from Jail.—A man named Roberts, indicted for counterfeiting United States currency, escaped from the Kings County Jail on Tuesday night. He was to have been tried on the charge yesterday before the United States Circuit Court.

Alarm of Fire.—There was an alarm of fire in the Second District about 5 o'clock last evening, caused by an escape of steam from one of the factories on Red Hook Point.

Kings County Circuit Court, Jan. 11.—Nos. 43, 32, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER.

A Sister Murdered by Her Brother, who Glories in His Crime, and Gives a Reason for it—Five Children Left Motherless.

From the Detroit Tribune, Jan. 5.

Yesterday, shortly after noon, three men residing at Connor's Creek, about five miles out on the Gratiot road, came to this city, having in their custody one John Hanly *alias* Cooper, who had, about 12 o'clock on that day, murdered his own sister in cold blood, having almost literally chopped her to pieces with an ax.

Cooper, on Wednesday evening, went to Connor's Creek, from this city, and put up that night at John Corby's hotel. Yesterday forenoon he proceeded to the house of his brother-in-law, Wm. Lynch, a well-to-do farmer in the vicinity, and found his sister, Mrs. Lynch, engaged in washing. Feeling tired, he sat down in a chair and fell asleep. He remained asleep until about 12 o'clock, and when he awoke he conversed with his sister. He then drew a revolver, which he had provided himself with, and deliberately fired at her, but missed his mark.

He then seized an axe and dealt the unfortunate woman a fearful blow in the head. The sharp edge of the instrument struck her upon the bridge of the nose—having been swung around sidewise—and almost severed the skull. The lifeless body fell at the feet of the murderer, and he, as if seized with an additional fit of desperation, immediately thereafter commenced cutting her body with the same weapon. This was cut entirely across the breast in a diagonal manner, so that when found the heart was perfectly bare. It is thought the murderer must have struck several blows in the latter region, as one blow of the axe could not have made so terrible a wound.

While this was going on, one of Mrs. Lynch's children, a boy—Mr. L. being absent from the house—ran out and informed several workmen who were building a school-house in the vicinity that his mother was being murdered. The men rushed to the scene of danger, and found that the information was too true. The front door of the house was locked, but they went to the back door and there beheld the murderer emerging from the place with the instrument which had completed his bloody work in his hand. The weapon and himself were literally covered with the yet warm blood of the unfortunate victim.

The men secured the murderer and started to investigate what had been done. The sight that met their gaze, as they entered the room where the terrible crime had been committed, was appalling in the extreme. There, upon the bare floor, covered with the horrid wounds described above, and surrounded by a pool of blood, lay the lifeless remains of what a short time previously was a happy mother. The children, struck dumb with the awful scene, were crouched or kneeling by the side of the body, piteously bewailing the fate of their protector and dearest friend. The whole scene was one never to be forgotten, and we trust never again may be witnessed.

The murderer, covered with gore, stood, with apparent, stoical indifference, gazing upon the result of his work, but only for a very short time. His captors soon marched him off to Justice Corby's residence, where a complaint was made out, and, having pleaded guilty to the charge, he was committed to the county jail. The parties having the prisoner in charge procured a strong rope and securely bound him hand and foot. They then placed him in a wagon and brought him to this city.

Our reporter during the afternoon called at the jail, and elicited from the prisoner the following history of his life and facts connected with the bloody deed, the most material parts of which are corroborated by other parties; although, if we mistake not, there is one fact that he did not refer to, and that is, he has already served one term in the State Prison. The following is, in substance, his story, which he told us immediately after having washed the blood from his hands and face, and with an indifference that would naturally exist in the most heartless villain on record.

The murderer's real name is John Cooper, although he is known by the name of Hanly. He is an Irishman by birth, and came to this country about twenty years ago. He worked in this city as a laborer for several years, and subsequently removed to Ohio, where he became estranged from his wife—for what reason he refuses to tell. He left his children, four in number, to be cared for by some friends, and wandered about from one State to another. He returned to this city some time ago, and obtained employment at repairing and laying track on the Central Railroad. He says that his sister—his murdered victim—murdered his father and mother in Ireland, some years ago, and he determined to avenge their tragic death. He waited patiently until the day fixed upon—which was yesterday—to carry his designs into execution, and armed himself with a revolver to commit the murder. He went to the house of his sister, as before stated, and attacked her there in the presence of her children. He says he only intended to strike her once, after he gained possession of the axe, but after having struck one blow, he became mad, and did not care what he did.

He said, further, that he considered well what he was going to do, and accomplished what he originally intended, and was d—d glad of it. He considers that he is amenable to the law, and his mind is fully made up for the consequences. In short, he speaks of the awful deed as a commonplace event, and seems to fear neither God nor man. He is 38 years of age, not very stoutly built, but of muscular frame, and his countenance bears evidence of great determination.

His murdered sister was about forty-two years of age, and besides a large circle of friends, leaves a kind husband and five children to mourn her untimely death. Her husband is well known in the community where he resides, and has the sympathy of everybody in this his hour of bereavement.

Upon the whole, this is the foulest tragedy that has occurred in this neighborhood for a long time, if ever, and we hope to see the author of so much misery have a speedy trial, and receive the punishment he really merits.

The Tragedy in Germantown, Penn.

MURDER OF AN AGED LADY.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Monday gives the following abstract of the testimony taken by the Coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances attending the murder in Germantown on Sunday:

Coroner Taylor proceeded to Germantown by the 8 o'clock train. After examining the body and securing witnesses, he summoned the following gentlemen to act as a jury in the case: Messrs. Flinn, Hansell, Dutton, Caldwell, Stevens and Waterhouse. They viewed the body of the deceased, and then withdrew to the adjoining house on the east, occupied by Mr. Smith E. Hughes, where the inquest was commenced and the following evidence elicited:

Elizabeth Lippincott testified to the effect that she had been living in the house with the deceased over a year; slept at the house during the evening, and went out to work during the day; about two weeks ago she was told by Miss Watts that a man came to the door, between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, and inquired if Betsy (meaning the witness) was in; Miss Watts replied, "No;" the man then stated that he lived in Chew-street, wanted Betsy to do work for him, and would go in and write h s name on a piece of paper; this he did; the witness could not remember the name; he then inquired of Miss Watts if she lived alone, to which she replied that there were always plenty about the house; she became impatient, and insisted upon his going out, which he did; a week or so before this, during the evening, a man knocked at the door; Miss Watts went to a second-story window and asked what he wanted; he then inquired if Mr. Hughes lived in the house, to which she replied that he lived next door; Miss Watts afterward asked Mrs. Hughes if the man had stopped at her house, to which she replied that he had not.

Mr. Smith E. Hughes sworn—About eight o'clock this morning my wife came to me and said that Miss Watts was lying upon the floor of her sitting-room, either dead or sick; got Thomas Bell, who works with me, to go over to the house; went to the front door and found it locked; looked in at the window and saw the woman lying on the floor, with blood about her head; concluded then that a murder had been committed; we went to the back of the house, looked around the yard to see if there were any footprints visible, but could find none; pushed open a door which leads into the woodshed; it had something against it, apparently to keep it from being opened; turned to the left and found the door leading to the sitting-room open; looked in and saw Miss Watts upon the floor; we stayed but a few minutes, then proceeded in search of police or the coroner; stopped at Squire King's, but found that he had gone to the city; met Mr. Bowman, the police and others, whom I told about the murder; we returned to the house; thought I would look further for footprints; there is a close board fence, about six feet high, at the rear of the house, which I looked over and saw the footprints of one person in the snow; with another I jumped over, and we followed the steps across my garden and several vacant lots into Green-street; from the appearance of the footprints I am satisfied that they were made by a man; I measured the size of the step and placed it in a book.

Edward Hughes, aged 10 years, a son of the previous witness, on being asked in reference to the matter, said that the last time he saw Miss Watts was on the previous afternoon, when she came in the house a short time; this morning about fifteen minutes after seven o'clock I took some victuals over for Miss Watts; went to the front door and knocked; nobody answered; I knocked again and tried the lock, when some person opened the door a little ways, but did not say anything; whoever it was shut it right away; while the door was open I heard a funny noise, just like a sneeze; don't know whether it was a man or woman that opened the door.

Mr. G. Wharton Hammersly, Jr., testified that he had known the deceased about ten years, and occasionally collected some dividends for her; she had some seventeen or eighteen hundred dollars in five-twenty and seven-thirty bonds deposited in the Germantown Bank; she owns the house that she lived in; almost every person that would stop in to see her, she would tell her intention of leaving them her property; the witness was of the impression that she had little or no money about the house when murdered.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—Found a severe contusion over the right temple; skin not broken and no fracture of the skull; there was another contusion on the right side of lower jaw; also, one over the right collar-bone and another at outer edge of right eye; there were several scratches about the neck and chin; there was also a slight cut on the chin, and another on lower part of the neck; the throat had been cut with a sharp instrument; the windpipe, jugular vein and carotid artery were divided; the deceased came to her death from hemorrhage from the divided artery; the blow upon her head had rendered her senseless, and the throat was cut afterwards; I come to this conclusion from the appearance of the body and room.

The jury then adjourned to meet again on Thursday afternoon next, in the police station at Germantown. Before separating, the jury visited the house again, and examined the various doors and windows leading to and from there.

Mayor McMichael has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer, or for information that will lead to his detection.

A Bull on the Ice.

From the St. Louis Republican.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a large bull, which had become separated from a herd on the other side of the river, stepped forth on the ice and made for the city of St. Louis, walking straightforward with a dignified mien, and a look generally very much like that of a Numidian lion. His neck was about a yard wide and a foot in thickness, and the firmness with which he trod the brittle highway on which he had embarked, cleared indicated to the beholder that he was a bull with a will. At the same time that the bull set out for this side of the river, a serious-looking heavy-set gentleman from Illinois, set out from this side for the Illinois shore. He saw the bull approaching at a short distance, and liked his looks; thought he was a bull that behaved himself on the ice, molesting no one, and showing by the sober expression of his countenance that he had sense and pluck. He calculated that the animal would turn aside a little when they met; but on approaching very closely he found that the monster was lowering his horrid head for an attack. Being thick-set and short-legged, he was not naturally a good runner, but the foaming wrath he saw in the bull's eye, the uplifting of his long, straight tail, and the shaking of his terrible neck, sickened his heart and he turned to flee. As the bull turned to give chase, the perilous situation o the fugitive produced a feeling of intense anxiety and excitement on the part of spectators at a safe distance. The wild beast was upon him in a second, and the manner in which he was lifted from his heels and hurled aloft some ten feet into the air, presented itself as a ludicrous and amusing spectacle to the crowd, though the unfortunate victim, no doubt, had his eyes closed, and was uttering a prayer for his own salvation while undergoing the lofty tumbling. Taking the seat of the man's pantaloons squarely between his horns, the mad animal tossed him helplessly high overhead, to the distance, as stated by some, of three or four times the man's perpendicular height. Alighting in about the same posture in which he went up, he sat for a while a picture of utter dismay. He soon recovered his wits, however, and, strangely enough, was found to be only slightly bruised. The bull rushed madly on and presently encountered another man whose name, we are informed, is J. E. Miller, who received serious injuries. Instead of running, he tried to take the bull by the horns and give battle. One of the horns of the infatuated beast was thurst directly into his eye, tearing it from its socket. The animal finally reached the levee, and instead of being shot, was driven out Elm-street, and thence out Clark-avenue to some stock yard. Miller was picked up in a partially insensible condition, and was taken to a room on the levee, where he was attended by Dr. Vanzader.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Jan. 10—*In steamship Australasian, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Barclay and child, Miss Wilkins, Pittsburgh; B. O'Niell, Halifax; J. Davies and J. Taylor, England; W. B. Smyth, New-York; A. Crouze, Mrs. Crouze and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanton, 2 children and servant, New-York; R. J. Patten, Maine; D. N. Martin, New-York; G. F. Reed, C. A. Reed, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. A. Wallach, New-York; H. Carrue, Philadelphia; J. F. Schoellkopf, Buffalo; Charles Maitland, England; W. Thorburn, Greenock; Jno. Tonline, New-Zealand; M. Siegman, Thos. Langsham, England; B. B. Schneider, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Gibson, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. and Mrs. Jno. Wilson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hutchinson, Jas. Hines, Montreal; F. H. Bows, New-York; Samuel Dean, Brooklyn; H. Eames, Minnesota; G. Brenheim, G. Baden, Mexico; J. S. Rhodes and infant, New-York; Thos. C. McKennar, Ireland; T. C. Carr, New-York; A. Smith, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City, from Charleston—M. Bogatchi, H. M. Crane, Capt. Richardson, J. H. Fisher, J. R. Ricard, Jr., L. T. Brien, M. Vaynard, John Wallace, Wm. McNeil, L. T. Huey, U. S. N., Donald McKay, E. M. Litchfield, H. R. Banks, M. Myers, J. N. Gamewell and wife, Miss Kate Gamewell, Mr. and Mrs. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. Phifer, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Carroll, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Matanzas, from New-Orleans—Major-Gen. Merritt, A. T. Thompson, John Cammen, Geo. Banff, J. Holdtstien, Mrs. Miesner and son, F. Adams, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Clifton, Mrs. Franklin and daughter, W. S. Terrel, B. Bloomfield, J. F. Pascoe, J. Morgan, P. R. Holly, C. Cole and M. Cole, F. Amherst, V. Sherwood, W. Hamilton, G. L. Hadlock, T. Watkins, J. J. Cross, S. Wightman, C. W. Beckheimer, Dr. Elliott and servant, V. Baudy, W. L. Lyckly, Rev. R. H. Raney, F. Donaldson, John Glass.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 53 | Moon rises... 2 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 21 | Gov. Island. 4 10 | Hell Gate... 5 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Mary Sandford, Sherwood, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore, J. S. Smull; Crusader, (Br.,) Butcher, Port-au-Prince, Belize and Turks Island, Ribon & Munos; Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Granada, Baxter, Charleston, A. Leary; James S. Green, Hardy, Mobile, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships Hermann, (Brem.,) Doctorsgrave, Liverpool, Ruger Bros.; Hibernia, (Br.,) Jansen, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Brigs Milwaukie, Brown, Barbados, Miller & Houghton; Prairie Rose, Doughty, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Sons; Sarah Ellen, (Br.,) McLaughlin, London, W. F. Schmid's Son.

Schooners Maria Victoria, (Br.,) Talbot, Marseilles, W. Salem & Co.; B. D. Pitts, Jones, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; U. T. Cramer, Abrams, Baltimore, M. Bedell; Ann Aldrich, Fisher, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; M. L. Compton, Dupey, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. Sturtevant, Cruse, Newbern, J. L. Davis; Magnolia, (Br.,) Clare, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. N. of Hatteras experienced strong northerly gales, with snow and heavy sea. 6th inst., off Charleston, spoke steamship United States, from New-Orleans, going into Charleston, short of coal.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesgang, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Since 3d inst. have experienced heavy N. W. and N. E. gales, accompanied by fogs and thick snow-storms. Been detained outside since the 7th inst. by fog; anchored in Gravesend Bay 6 P. M. 9th inst.

Steamship Patapsco, Neff, Bal re 50 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Smull.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence.

Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Baltimore, for New-Bedford, with corn.

Miscellaneous.

Returned.—Br. schr. Cotnam, Coalfleet, which cleared for St. Domingo City on Saturday last, reports: On Tuesday, at 3 P. M., off the Highlands, while jibing the foresail, carried away the foremast, foretopmast foresail, fore-gafftopsail, maintopmast and all jibs. Was towed to this port by steamtug Wm. Fletcher.

THE ROUND TABLE.

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THE BOSTON PRESS.
POETRY FOR THE YEAR.
CHASTELARD. Review.
MESSRS. SUMNER AND STEVENS. Editorial.
PUFFS OF PASTE-POTS. Editorial.
WHY NOT PRIZE MONEY FOR THE ARMY? Editorial.
MEXICO AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE. Editorial.
HON. GEORGE BANCROFT. Editorial.
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 115, Jan. 10, 1866.
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KENTUCKY—Class D, Jan. 10, 1866.
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SHELBY—Class No. 16, Jan. 10, 1866.
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